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NEW TRACES FOUND OF COURT DEALS

Hoover Board Declares Prohibition Cases Add to Traffic

SAY BARGAIN DAYS STILL PREVALENT

Wide Discretionary Powers of U. S. Commissioners Shown as Weak Spot

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — New evidence of the prevalence of "bargain days" in federal courts, particularly in prohibition cases, is contained in the progress report on the "study of the federal courts" issued today by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The study will not be complete till the end of 1932, according to Mr. George W. Wickersham, who writes the foreword to the present document. The report contains completed figures only for the State of Connecticut. Eventually, specimen figures probably involving 200,000 cases will be assembled for 13 federal districts covering the last two or three years. Analysis of these, it is declared, will give the most comprehensive and complete picture of the efficiency of the federal courts ever presented statistically. The Hoover body has turned the work over to the auspices of the American Law Institute, Mr. Wickersham announced today. The work is being carried on under Mr. Charles E. Ciark, dean of the Yale law school, and a group of associated university law schools. Of the additional $50,000 needed to complete the work, Mr. Wickersham stated today that half has been promised by the Rockefeller Foundation, contingent on a similar amount being forthcoming from some other private donor.

The figures of the Connecticut study, according to those compiling the progress report, show the wide discretionary powers now exercised by the United States commissioner in disposing of contested cases, or prosecuting offenders under reduced charges, with the inference that a "bargain" has been struck with defendants to plead guilty. This phenomenon of the American court system was repeatedly stressed by the commission in its earlier report on "Prosecution." In prohibition cases the present report indicates, this conception of a technique of disposing of such cases summarily

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Coal Mine Merger Backed in Britain To Salvage Trade

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 3—Large-scale amalgamation of the entire British coal trade was recommended today by the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission as the only means of salvaging this industry from continued depression.

The commission, of which Sir Ernest Gower is chairman, was appointed last year by the Government, and its report now goes before the mine owners.

The scheme provides for the consolidation of hundreds of individual collieries into six great amalgamations, together with closing many uneconomic mines. The six units proposed by the commission are divided geographically as follows:

Scotland (Ayr, Lanark, Fife, Lothians; Northeast (Northumberland, Durham); Northwest (Lancashire, Cheshire); East Midlands (West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire); Central Midlands (North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, Cannockchase, Shropshire, Warwickshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire); and South Wales and Monmouth. Outside these are six small coal fields which do not fall so naturally within any grouping.

Each of these units would be administered by a central directorate which would regulate finance and policy, control sales and determine production areas.

Such alternatives as a central sales organization and quota systems are rejected by the commission as inadequate measures. The commission believes the vital need of the industry is to reduce costs by concentration of productive effort and is convinced that comprehensive consolidation will alone enable the British coal trade to command its share of world markets.

SOVIET CARGO SEIZED IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 3 (By U. P.)—The Government's drive against the alleged dumping practices of the Soviet Union in Argentina was marked yesterday by the seizure of the lumber cargo aboard the Norwegian steamers Maud and Kinglud. The lumber was consigned to the Soviet commercial agency, Iuyamtorg, which was raided by police two days ago following complaints that the Russians were directing communistic activities in this country.

More than 100 employees of the agency were arrested and conducted in autobuses along Avenida de Mayo, the city's principal street, to the police station for questioning.

Dane Reaps Profit From Cabbage Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

SEVENTY-FIVE acres sown with white cabbage for seed is the annual contribution of a Danish farmer near Skelskor to Denmark's home and foreign trade. The industry yields an income of about $250 per tonde (2½ acres), whereas one tonde sown with grain yields about $37.50.

In Fyen, tomatoes and cucumbers are being grown by the acre. Half the tomatoes supplied to Copenhagen are from this district. At Odense, produce is sold through an auction market, to which growers send their products. Asparagus, too, is being grown on a large scale.

Time Not Ripe For Reduction, Navy Men Say

Declare Maintenance of Present Strength Best Guarantee of Peace

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3—This was "Navy Day" at the Institute of Politics, the disarmament point of view having been expressed at previous general conferences. Today American naval men told why they oppose further naval disarmament.

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, U. S. N., retired, and Capt. John W. Greenslade, member of the general board of the United States Navy, believed that without more adequate safeguards for America's trade empire, it would be unwise for the United States to accept any further cut in its navy at the forthcoming disarmament conference at Geneva.

Admiral Rodgers took the more general position that American prestige and American trade interests demand strong naval protection, while Captain Greenslade held that international relations are not as yet on a sufficiently sure footing to warrant further reductions.

Henry Cabot Lodge, journalist, and grandson of the late senator from Massachusetts, supported the naval point of view. He also contended that as the danger to world peace lies in European, and not American armaments, there is no actual need for further American reduction. He held the United States has already done more than its share in this direction and should beware of being used as a scapegoat at the Geneva conference, which he suggested is likely to accomplish very little.

Although the navy men had things pretty much their own way the proponents of disarmament had a speaker in Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, representative of the National Council for Prevention of War, who urged that the United States accept the responsibility for leadership at Geneva.

Loads up the Guns

Admiral Rodgers, contending that the League of Nations is not strong enough to protect an injured member from aggression, and that the World Court is not respected by the great powers, argued that the United States must maintain as strong a navy as possible.

"In international relations," he said, "nations depend on their armed forces to make right prevail. It seems erroneous to me to believe that armaments provoke wrong doing. Nations may sometimes abuse their military strength to commit injustice, but the wrong originates in the minds of the people, not in the existence of the army."

He pointed out that the United States spends only about three quarters of one per cent of its people's income on its army and navy whereas England's military services cost her people 3 per cent of their incomes.

Admiral Rodgers charged the successful competition of American-made goods in foreign markets has caused jealousy abroad and led foreign countries to seek reduction in armaments in this country through a feeling of ill will.

"It is our armaments," he said, "which give weight to our diplo-

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PARIS WATCHES STEEL HELMET VOTE IN PRUSSIA

Result to Have Influence Upon French Attitude Regarding Germany

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 3—A plebiscite sponsored by the German Steel Helmet organization in Prussia is being watched with exceptional interest in France, and its result will doubtless largely influence the subsequent French attitude toward Germany's problems.

The vote, scheduled for Aug. 9, will determine whether the present Prussian Parliament, under Socialist influence, is to be dissolved or whether it is to continue. If it should be dissolved, it probably would result in the fall of the Prussian Cabinet presided over by Herr Otto Braun, in which event the Hitlerites and Nationalists would make a bid for power.

France argues that before it commits itself to any definite course in regard to helping Germany it should await this momentous plebiscite, which will indicate what forces are prominent in Prussia. Edouard Herriot, writing in L'Ere Novelle, declares France is ready to help its neighboring nation, but the only Germany with which France can come to an understanding is that of Weimar. He says France cannot separate two terms, democracy and peace.

It is a fact of considerable importance that in addition to an economic crisis there should be political tension. The campaign which was directed by the Steel Helmets did not appear to have a chance of succeeding at first, but the Populists have rallied to the Right and even the Communists, rejoicing in the prospect of confusion, are disposed to vote for dissolution.

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 3—It is still an open question whether Herr Adolf Hitler, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and the Communists who are coöperating in a plebiscite to overthrow the Prussian Government, will be able to collect the necessary 13,000,000 votes. In a plebiscite just organized by them in the small federal state of Anhalt, they succeeded only in rallying two-thirds of the number of voters who supported them at the Reichstag elections last fall.

In this connection the meeting between Dr. Hugenberg and President von Hindenburg Saturday aroused some interest here. There are two versions explaining its origin. One says the President wished to warn him against the effect at home and abroad of a victory of radical parties in the plebiscite. The other maintains Dr. Hugenberg asked to be received by the President, as he is desirous of coming into contact with men in authority.

It remains to be seen, however, whether either Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, or Herr Otto Braun, Prussian Premier, will give in readily even to a successful plebiscite in times such as these.

Five-Day Week Becoming General, Builders Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—The five-day week is gradually coming into acceptance by builders throughout the country, according to Mr. Edward M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. Mr. Craig yesterday made public an analysis of reports on building conditions in 130 American cities.

"While in 1930," Mr. Craig said, "only 35 cities employed building artisans on the five-day week basis, reports today reveal that more than 60 cities are hiring building workers on the short week schedule. The five-day week has been established entirely in Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Elizabeth, N. J., Jersey City, Kansas City, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Springfield, Mass., St. Louis and Trenton, N. J."

The building trades representatives, he said, contend that the five-day week reduces unemployment, but while builders welcome any concerted movement intended to retrieve normalcy, they are doubtful if it can be attained solely through establishment of the five-day week.

The survey, it was said, revealed that approximately from 65 to 70 per cent of the country's building trades workers are still unemployed—a condition which has been more or less acute for the last 18 months.

Mechanical Control of Motor Speeds Held Up as Warning in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Possibility that the next Connecticut Legislature will be called upon to pass a law requiring installation of mechanical contrivances to limit speeds in the motor vehicles registered in this State, is foreshadowed in a safety bulletin issued here by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

This action may be necessary, Mr. Stoeckel cautions operators, if they do not govern their own speeds to conform with conditions.

"It has often been proposed," says Mr. Stoeckel, "that the State require the installation of governors, especially in commercial motor vehicles. The theory of this is that a very large vehicle going at a very high rate of speed is more dangerous than a small one because of the greater tonnage and the consequently greater impact force. All such projects when considered by legislative committees or by the department, have been more or less discounted because of imperfections. However, if these are overcome, there is no reason why a state cannot require the maintenance of a governor in a car just as it does the maintenance of brakes.

"The question of the governor is not so much to the fore at present as another mechanical proposition, which has come up again and again, and always in more practical form. This is the recording speedometer. There is now in process of perfection by its inventors a speedometer which will carry the record of a car as to its speeds for varying periods or distances. Should such a device ever be required on cars, with an accompanying sealing apparatus which would keep owners from operating it, there might be a perfect record for investigation of speed and for a suppression of high speeds where such are indulged in to unreasonable extents."

Giant Ford Plane for Nonstop Intercoastal Flight Reported

It Is Said Colonel Lindbergh Will Pilot First Trip on Return From Japan—Sikorsky Builds 40-Passenger Amphibion for Caribbean

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Mr. Henry Ford is nearing completion of an all-metal airplane equipped to carry 36 passengers and a crew of three with gasoline sufficient for a five-hour sustained flight.

It is understood from an authoritative source that shortly after the return of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from his trip to the Orient he will take the ship, with an invited group of guests, over the course of one of the transcontinental airway companies on a non-stop flight from New York to the Pacific coast, refueling in the air. This is said to be a test for regular non-stop transcontinental service.

This achievement by Mr. Ford's company, with the fact the Sikorsky Company in Bridgeport, Conn., has a 40-passenger amphibion building for use in the Caribbean area, brings the United States into comparable estate with Europe in its possession of the great passenger flying boat DO-X.

The Sikorsky Company's 40-passenger amphibion now being water tested at Bridgeport, when completed, will be the largest amphibion in the world. It will be luxuriously equipped, presumably for flights over the Caribbean area, to carry 40 passengers and a crew of five. The wing spread will be 114 feet; length overall 73 feet and height at the wheels 32 feet. It will be powered with four engines of 575 h. p. each.

Reduction in airplane passenger rates is one prospect held out by the officials of the aeronautics division of the Ford Motor Company as a development from the new air liner. The giant of the skies will be ready,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

CUT-WAGE JOBS ARE CRITICIZED BY LABOR CHIEF

State A. F. of L. Head Attacks Idea of Taking Any Pay as Tide-Over

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—The "fallacy" and "danger" of the doctrine that an "unemployed worker should accept any job at any wages as a means of temporary readjustment" was stressed by Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at the opening of its forty-sixth convention today.

"The acceptance of that theory," Mr. Moriarty said in his report, "would make recovery impossible, because those workers endanger the livelihood of workers in competing factories and undermine commerce and industry alike by destroying the purchasing power of the community."

Unemployment was discussed at some length in the report. Mr. Moriarty told the convention that "the situation has not even been gauged accurately, far less has it been solved."

The outstanding recommendation in his report to the 300 delegates was for "the public operation and control of water power and electrical energy distribution in Massachusetts."

"Water power and the distribution of electrical energy," he said, "is the very lifeblood of New England industry. Its power for good and evil is unlimited. . . . Any plan for public control and operation should include the right of municipalities to own and operate distributing systems for the benefit of the consumers of gas and electricity."

The report also recommended the indorsement of a federal system of unemployment insurance and urged all labor groups to coöperate with other agencies to secure the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

Woolen Mills Reopened; Full Time for 200 Workers

MEDWAY, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—The whistle of the Taft Woolen Mills at Caryville shrieked its call to work today for the first time since the fall of 1929 and 200 workers carried dinner pails to a steady job for the first time in 18 months.

The custom of calling the employees to work with the mill whistle was abandoned a year and a half ago, when a majority of the mill workers were laid off. Today the full complement of approximately 300 persons was working and the mill owners were planning an additional night shift.

At Millis, the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company announced contracts that would keep their entire force working full time for one year. They employ 600 men, approximately half of whom have been working part time for the past two years.

New contracts, the factory owners announced today, called for the manufacture of 2200 to 2500 pairs of shoes a day. One contract, for army shoes, calls for 153,000 pairs of shoes.

Last of Strikers Return

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3 (AP)—The strike at the Weybosset mills of the American Woolen Company is definitely ended, and the last of the strikers appeared at the mill this morning to ask for their old jobs, in consequence of a vote taken Saturday night to return to work. The majority of the workers already had voted to return, and Saturday night's vote was that of a group of men and women under the leadership of the National Textile Union. Mr. Augustus H. Eddy, plant manager, said the mill was operating in every department, and that old hands whether they participated actively in the strike or not, would be given preference as production speeded up.

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CATALANS VOTE FOR AUTONOMY BY WIDE MARGIN

Results Indicate Grant of Local Sovereignty by Spanish Cortes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 3—Catalonia, as yesterday's referendum reveals, is practically unanimous in demanding local autonomy. The effect of this overwhelming vote virtually insures favorable action by the Cortes which will soon be called upon to approve a Catalan constitution.

In Barcelona 172,000 voted for the statute with 4000 against, while 91,000 women registered their names as being in favor of the statute, women having no official vote. Early returns from other parts of the region show some 150,000 voted in favor and 48,000 women gave approval.

It was a great day for Catalans who for centuries have maintained their zeal for independence and during the last 50 years made continuous effort to obtain local sovereignty.

The situation has changed profoundly since April 14, when Catalonians joyfully proclaimed a "Catalan Republic." Then Catalonia demanded and Madrid was on the defensive. But the economic pressure put on Catalan manufacturers by buyers in the rest of Spain soon helped to alter the situation.

This has brought Catalonia a reminder that, even as an autonomous state, it will still have to earn a living by being the great manufacturing center for the rest of Spain. The result has been a moderate statute, which will be presented to the Cortes for its consideration.

The chief difficulty now facing Catalonia is the social problem arising from predomination of the Syndicalist organization in that region, which makes for unrest owing to their excessive demands and lack of responsible leadership.

Fort Worth Back For Second Time

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 3 (AP)—The monoplane Fort Worth landed here at 7:35 a. m. today after failing in its second attempted nonstop Seattle-Tokyo flight.

The Fort Worth took off from Seattle yesterday at 7.02 a. m., (10:02 a. m., E. S. T.) and covered the 1650 miles to Fairbanks in 12 hours and 50 minutes.

The first refueling was completed in 50 minutes and the Fort Worth, with 200 additional gallons of gasoline aboard, swung off toward Unalakleet, weather conditions having proved more favorable there than at Nome, an alternative refueling point. The refueling plane landed, refilled its tanks to their full capacity and followed the Fort Worth.

ALIEN IN GAME OF SHUTTLECOCK

Peter Russell, deported from Boston to England several weeks ago as an alien and refused admission to Great Britain on the grounds that he was an American citizen, arrived at Boston again Sunday on the steamer Winona County.

The steamer sailed late this afternoon with Russell still on board, the immigration officials having pronounced him an English subject. He told immigration officials Sunday he was born in Scotland, near Glasgow, although he shipped out of Baltimore as an American seaman on the steamer Bannack.

FREE CHILEAN PORTS TO IMPROVE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With the object of improving the commercial situation of the ports in Magallanes, Punta Arenas and Aysen, the Government has issued a decree law making both free ports. Punta Arenas is an historic port in the southern continent and prior to the construction of the Panama Canal played a vital part in transcontinental commerce. It was a free port until comparatively recent times, and it is expected that return to the former state of affairs will help to restore its prosperity.

WET FAILURES SAID TO SHOW DRY STRENGTH

W. C. T. U. Expects Both Parties to Favor Prohibition in 1932 Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—On the basis of the complete failure of wet activities in 41 state legislatures that met this year, both the Democratic and Republican Parties should be strongly dry in their presidential campaigns, the National W. C. T. U. declared today in a statement analyzing the results of the antiprohibition drive.

Not a state act was repealed or modified by direct action in the state legislatures this year, the W. C. T. U. declared. It characterized the wet campaign among the legislatures as a "complete fizzle."

The only successful wet measures were 11 adopted in six state legislatures, calling for referenda on the Eighteenth Amendment or asking Congress to repeal the law. All of these are indirect and non-mandatory, without any effect on existing statutes.

New York, according to the report, adopted five such measures. The others were passed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

"Wet measures in these states," the W. C. T. U. holds, "do not encourage national candidates to run on wet planks, especially when it is realized that the wet leaders in wet Connecticut and wet Rhode Island were forced to abandon their most direct smashes at prohibition and content themselves with the adoption of non-mandatory resolutions. The New Jersey wet legislative program failed completely."

Prohibition repeal bills, according to the report, were introduced and defeated in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont. Illinois passed a repeal bill, the Governor vetoed it, and a few days later the Illinois wet strength collapsed completely in an attempt to memorialize Congress which failed to pass.

Wets introduced measures providing for state repeal referenda in California, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington, New Mexico and Minnesota. All failed. Bills to stage referenda on the Eighteenth Amendment failed in California, Delaware, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey. They were adopted in Connecticut and Wyoming.

Memorials to Congress, for a constitutional convention failed in California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota. They were successful in Massachusetts, New York and Wyoming.

World Girdlers In Siberia Ready To Hop to Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP)—A Rengo dispatch today said the American globe fliers, Mr. Cylde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr. had arrived in Khabarovsk, Siberia.

The dispatch said the fliers landed Monday at 3:50 p. m. (1:55 a. m. E. S. T.), arriving after a 1200-mile flight from Chita in eastern Siberia.

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr. and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, on their journey across eastern Siberia, followed the route of the Trans-Siberian Railway over some of the most deserted and barren terrain in the world. Leaving Chita, they had used 119½ hours of their allotted time, and were almost a full day behind the mark of Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty at that point.

They lost precious time in their forced landing at Jiettegari, between Moscow and Omsk, yesterday. They are flying a much slower plane than their predecessors, but they hope to make up the lost hours with a quick get-away at Khabarovsk and a dash across northern Canada to their starting point. They recall, also, that Post and Gatty lost 26 hours at Blagovoschensk, which time they hope they can pick up.

Following is the Herndon and Pangborn log:

(Eastern Standard Time)

Tuesday, July 28

5:18 a. m.—Left Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y.

Wednesday, July 29

1:00 p. m—Landed Moylegrove, Wales.

Thursday, July 30

12:15 a. m.—Left Moylegrove.
2:15 a. m. — Landed Croydon Airdrome, London.
9:14 a. m.—Left Croydon.
1:30 p. m. — Landed Tempelhof Airdrome, Berlin.
4:49 p. m.—Left Berlin.

Friday, July 31

3:52 a. m.—Landed Moscow.
9:20 a. m.—Left Moscow.

Saturday, Aug. 1

12:30 a. m. — Landed at Jiettegari.
4:00 a. m.—Landed at Omsk, Siberia.
7:15 a. m.—Left Omsk.

Sunday, Aug. 2

5:00 a. m.—Landed Chita.
9:30 a. m.—Left Chita for Khabarovsk.

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Miss Amy Johnson, British woman flier, on the way from England to Tokyo, landed at Chita at 7 p. m. (8 a. m., E. S. T.), yesterday, and took off on the next leg of her journey at 11:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m., E. S. T.) Sunday.

MacDonald Accepts Stimson's Invitation

By the Associated Press

Lossiemouth, Scot., Aug. 3

MR. RAMSAY MacDONALD, British Prime Minister, admitted here that the American Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, had invited him to spend two days with him "somewhere in Scotland" and that he had accepted, but he refused to reveal where the meeting would take place.

Mr. Stimson, it is said, has rented a house in the Highlands, but the location of the house is not known. It is understood the Prime Minister will join the Secretary there Thursday.

Lindberghs Put Miles in Flight Easily in Rear

Make Fast Time Along Border of Canadian Wild on Way to Tokyo

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 (AP)—The wireless operator at Churchill today informed the local station of the Department of Marine that Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh would leave some time between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), for Baker Lake, 275 miles due north.

The Lindberghs took off Saturday from Ottawa for Moose Factory but soon lost communication with the world by wireless and it was not until a plane chartered by the Associated Press had flown in to Moose Factory and out again that the world knew of their safe arrival there, and by that time, which was yesterday afternoon, the Lindberghs were on their way again, landing later at Churchill.

This morning the Lindberghs were at work even before the sirens blew to start the day for the 2000 laborers engaged in dock building, elevator construction and town-site preparation, but many of the workers went to the harbor to get a glimpse of the famous fliers.

The Lindbergh plane lay at anchor here between marks of fading history and history in the making. It rested in the shadow of a towering 2,500,000-bushel grain elevator almost ready to receive its first shipments, and across the bottle-neck harbor lay the ruins of Fort Prince of Wales, where French and English battled for supremacy almost two centuries ago.

The Lindberghs last night saw the northern lights dancing in their prettiest array. During the brief five hours of darkness, the aurora darted and flashed across the heavens as if in celebration of the arrival of celebrated guests.

Before retiring last night, the Lindberghs walked to the government radio station and sent and received several messages from various points in the United States.

The Lindbergh log follows:

(Eastern Standard Time)

Monday, July 27

3:00 p. m.—Left New York.
4:25 p. m.—Arrived Washington.

Tuesday, July 28

12:30 p. m.—Left Washington.
2:25 p. m.—Arrived New York.

Wednesday, July 29

12:50 p. m.—Left New York.
3:20 p. m.—Arrived North Haven, Maine.

Thursday, July 30

1:06 p. m.—Left North Haven.
4:36 p. m.—Arrived Ottawa.

Saturday, August 1

9:49 a. m.—Left Ottawa.
2:00 p. m.—Arrived Moose Factory.

Sunday, Aug. 2

10:00 a. m.—Left Moose Factory.
6:50 p. m.—Landed at Churchill.

Tokyo Prepares Greeting

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Plans went forward rapidly yesterday for the entertainment of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh during the fortnight the famous couple expect to spend in Japan.

Automobiles have been placed at their disposal at every turn. Their schedule calls for visits to Nikko, a tourist center, 80 miles northwest of Tokyo; a fishing village and tourist spot near Yokohama; Nara, Kyoto, and Karuizawa.

Burma Put Under Emergency Decree

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Aug. 3—After many months of inconclusive attempts to suppress the Burmese rebellion and restore law and order, the Viceroy, Viscount Willingdon, has been obliged to declare a state of emergency and give the local government the widest powers by ordinance.

Martial law has been considered several times, but the climatic and geographic conditions during the monsoon do not permit operations on a requisite scale against the rebels, and the extensive powers which the ordinance gives to civil authorities amount to martial law in practically all but name, and the right of appeal is given to those summarily sentenced.

The ordinance will not interfere with political activities of a constitutional character, and the Burmese government continues to offer amnesty to those giving themselves up where not accused of violent crimes, and is also liberally relieving economic distress. Generally the ordinance is welcomed as disclosing a firm if belated effort to solve one of India's many complex problems.

WORLD BANK TO SURVEY REICH NEEDS

Experts' Committee Ordered to Study Germany's Structure

IMMEDIATE RELIEF IS AIM OF ACTION

London Cites Credit Aid as Help to Entire World; Cash Accord Held Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Aug. 3—Immediate steps for investigation of Germany's financial needs by the committee of experts of the Bank for International Settlements were authorized at an informal meeting of the directors of the World Bank here yesterday.

The first session of this committee will be held Aug. 8, following which work will begin at once to carry out an exhaustive inquiry for the guidance of the governments which participated in the seven-power London conference.

While the committee will work under terms laid down at London in a resolution requesting recommendations for Germany's more urgent requirements for fresh credits, and the possibilities for conversion into long-term credits of a portion of the short-term loans, wide freedom of action will be given to the committee in its momentous undertaking. Work will begin by an extensive survey of the entire German economic structure.

The World Bank is delegating this task to its most distinguished financial statesmen. These will include M. Emile Moreau, who with M. Raymond Poncairé, salvaged French finances from the 1926 collapse; Sir Walter Layton, whose report on Austrian finances guided the League of Nations in successfully reconstructing the country's economy in 1923; Mr. Albert H. Wiggins, who represents the largest American interests in Germany, and M. Emile Francqui, distinguished Belgian economist.

Although designed to relieve the immediate needs of Germany, the committee's suggestions are expected at the same time to offer possibilities for permanent remedies. With the ground well prepared by German financial self-help measures adopted during the last few days, the investigations are expected to be terminated within a few weeks. The experts will then turn over their findings to their governments for action.

Germany's requirements for fresh short-term credits, when defined by the committee and if backed by the German Government's constructive administration of national finances, are expected to be promptly met. But it is fervently hoped that until the report is ready, the political atmosphere will have become sufficiently clear to warrant the success of the negotiations for conversion of short-term into long-term credits, based on no other consideration than prevailing conditions.

Credit to Britain Held Indirect Aid to World

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 3—The danger of a central Eurpean financial collapse is today further removed than at any time since the closing of the Danat Bank found Germany on the verge of bankruptcy.

The most important single factor in this improving situation is the new financial collaboration between New York, Paris and London.

The ready willingness of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France to place at the disposal of the Bank of England a joint credit of £50,000,000 in their respective currencies, has had the immediate effect of spreading that confidence which is so essential to dispel the present crisis.

At the same time the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of England—that portion of the note issue which is not backed by gold—is being increased from £260,000,000 to £275,000,000. This increase is for three weeks only, and will enable the Bank of England to ship more gold abroad if necessary, without restricting the supply of currency for domestic purposes.

Confidence is expressed here that this financial coöperation between the United States, Britain and France will serve to bring relief to the entire world no less than to Great Britain.

"If America, France, and Britain stand together," says Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and director of Lloyds Bank, "there is no question about their power to establish the foundations of prosperity which have recently been so rudely shaken."

Credits made available by New York and Paris are welcomed here as the mobilization of the forces of the three leading central banks to meet the unprecedented position resulting from the German crisis, and by strengthening the line of defense where the attack is likely to be most severe. These credits will operate as insurance against the danger of any crisis, and they have been offered and accepted, not because the money actually is needed in London, but because it provides confidence-inspiring proof that the principal central banks of the world are standing together.

Much of the financial anxiety felt on the continent and necessarily reflected in the city of London is being dissipated, and America's confidence in British stability is helping to restore Europe's confidence in the pound and stopping the loss of gold.

The improved situation which this three-power transaction already has

produced is such that it is not expected England will even find it necessary to draw upon the credits placed at its disposal.

America's part in this credit is particularly valued as ensuring its complete freedom from political implications.

Opinion is unanimously held here that continuance of the collaboration between New York, Paris and London will guarantee successful restoration of international credit and rescue Germany from an impending financial crash, so long as the Reich Goverment can maintain itself against extreme parties.

American Banks Urged To Leave Money in Reich

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The tentative agreement among bankers who have loans in Germany not to withdraw these funds at present, will help to stabilize the situation in that country for the time being at least, according to the current review of economic conditions by the National City Bank.

Germany's most pressing problem is the withdrawal of foreign funds employed in the country and on which their business largely depends, the review says. It holds that American banks have been unjustly blamed in connection with the drop of the mark in June, since a survey of banks in this country has shown that the volume of their credits to Germany underwent almost no shrinkage during that month.

"Under existing conditions the German problem clearly is that of maintaining short-term credits rather than of obtaining conversion into long-term credits," it continues. "In view of the prices now prevailing for German bonds in all markets the suggestion of long-term credits must be regarded as impracticable, until the credit status of Germany is more definitely established. It is hardly to be supposed that new long-term credits can be negotiated which will be subordinate to the obligation to make reparations payments."

Discussing the fiscal situation in Germany, the review says:

"The situation in Germany has differed from an ordinary run upon banks in that it was primarily a run on the gold and foreign exchange resources of the country. As will readily be seen, the danger of the situation is in the difficulty of organizing the economic strength of Germany to withstand the rapid withdrawal of liquid capital which is almost indispensable to her industrial life.

"With hard times have come political agitation, as in other countries, and both political and economic confusion. Germany is essentially sound economically, and if the leaders can have the united support of the people, will come through this crisis successfully."

Germany to Resume Operation of Banks

BERLIN, Aug. 3—The downpour of emergency decrees has ceased, at least for the time being, and Germany today stands ready to permit all banking activities to be resumed gradually, but fully, this week.

The most considered opinion here is that the gravest dangers have been averted. Only the most courageous measures of self-reform, however, have enabled the Reich to reach a state where it can look ahead with some degree of confidence to the critical test of the next few days.

Saturday the last two emergency decrees were issued. One paved the way for complete reopening of the banks next Wednesday. The other secures more firmly, the already closed lid on dealings with foreign exchange.

It was realized from the beginning that the work of the freezing committee would be almost valueless if those nations and those banks which do not join it, should continue to withdraw money from Germany. In fact this would place the nations and banks which have promised to keep their money in Germany in a disadvantageous position, as compared with those which have refused to make this sacrifice.

It is not unnatural that the banks which have joined the freezing committee should wish that all leakages should be closed up. So the Government has strictly forbidden the sale of marks abroad, and has placed all dealings in foreign currency under the close supervision of the Reichsbank and a special foreign exchange bureau. Without the latter's consent no one can acquire foreign money. The emergency decree, however, permits payment of interest and amortization of foreign credits and loans, but it acts as a dam against withdrawal foreign credits.

Now the Government must await the effect of reopening the banks before it can decide the next measures. This interval will be used by the Chancellor and Foreign Minister to pay a visit to Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier. They intend to go to Rome Wednesday and expect to return Monday morning.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—A Reichsbank statement issued today under date of Aug. 1, gives gold and bullion at 1,363,298,000 marks ($340,824,500) and foreign exchange 246,322,000 marks ($61,580,500), which represents increases of 10,495,000 marks ($2,623,750) and 86,789,000 marks ($21,697,250) respectively since the previous week. Note circulation, at 4,453,732,000 marks ($1,113,433,000), is higher by 259,125,000 marks ($64,756,250). Gold and foreign exchange coverage of currency is 36.1 per cent, which is unchanged.

France Is Satisfied With Credits Accord

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 3—Considerable satisfaction, largely composed of pride in French financial strength, which is able to lend support to Britain—regarded as the principal money center of Europe—is felt in France at the conclusion of the accord by which the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, jointly extended credits of £50,000,000 to the Bank of England.

When the negotiations between Sir Robert Kindersley, director of the Bank of England, and M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, appeared to be suspended, there was disappointment. France wanted to give these credits. Both considerations of friendship and of prestige animated the French bank. Doubt as to whether the accord would be signed was attributed rightly or wrongly in the French press to British reluctance to acknowledge its indebtedness to France, and indeed it was suggested that Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not in agreement with Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, on the policy of the British bank in appealing to France.

Certainly on the French side there was no hesitation. There was rather an alacrity in the response. The French cannot refrain from remembering their situation five years ago. Their currency had fallen, through inflation, to the lowest value. But Raymond Poincairé, by restoring confidence and practicing a sound policy of finance, stabilized the franc and built up an enormous gold reserve, which now places France in an extraordinarily solid position and makes it the chief financial arbiter of the Continent.

It is declared that gold purchases from the Bank of England amounting to £33,000,000 in a fortnight were due, not to French policy but to normal profit-seeking operations. A typical comment is that concerted banking action will certainly reëstablish credits. If it were otherwise, it would be the capitalist system itself which would be menaced.

M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, says France is happy to be able to give assistance to its British friends, and this intervention is proof of the close collaboration of the central banks. He hopes the gesture will be interpreted as denoting confidence, which is indispensable in these troubled times.

French explanations are that Britain placed too large credits in Germany, and experienced grave repercussions of the German difficulties. Moreover, confession of its inability to help Germany in the crisis and its appeal to France on bhalf of Germany were not calculated to strengthen the British position. France declined to help Germany except under certain conditions, and, therefore, objection might now be raised that in helping the pound, France is indirectly helping the mark without receiving satisfaction on political conditions.

However this may be, says the Echo de Paris, France could not refuse to distinguish between Germany and England. It would be too much, says the same journal resignedly, to expect that gratitude will be shown to France. The hesitation which preceded the British demand is significant.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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KLEIN VISIONS NEW ENGLAND AS LEADING WAY

Official Says It Is in Position to Be in the Van of Reviving Business

New England, having withstood the general business decline much better than some other sections of the United States, is in a favored position to lead in the economic upturn which is now being felt, says Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Commerce.

In an article in Boston Business, official monthly of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Klein says that the northeastern states may "look with assurance to steady, vigorous development in keeping with their high position in the national economic scheme."

Boston as the economic capital of a "reorganized and advancing New England," should in the next few years be rich in opportunity, said Dr. Klein. He pointed out that Boston, with one-fifth of the section's industrial output centered in its metropolitan area, and dominating a trading district which contains 46 per cent of the population and 44 per cent of the wealth of the northeast, must flourish with the balance of New England.

Construction activity in New England during 1930, as compared to 1929, receded only half as much as in the country as a whole; retail trade was better maintained in the Boston district than in a majority of the other reserve areas; railroad earnings slumped less than the general average; bankruptcies were relatively fewer, and farm income was better sustained, according to Dr. Klein in pointing out why New England should lead the revival. New England held the same relative position for the first six months this year, he said.

The "decadence of New England," talked about as recently as three years ago, is now laughable in view of the hardihood shown, in Dr. Klein's opinion. "Such a showing," he said, "coupled with the evidence of renewed vigor displayed by two of New England's prominent industries which have suffered sharply in recent years—shoes and textiles—furnishes strong vindication for those who have held unshaken faith in the basic soundness and vigorous powers of the northeastern states."

Instead of there being a general migration of industry from New England, he pointed out, a count made by the New England Council revealed that from 1926 to 1929, for each industrial concern that "failed or folded its tents and departed New England soil," two new ones totaling 50 per cent larger personnel appeared to take its place. During 1925-30, Dr. Klein cited, more than $1,250,000,000 of new capital was invested in factories, utilities, railroads and other enterprises in the six states.

"With characteristic insight," Dr. Klein continued, "New England leadership has been among the first to grasp the full import of coöperative action and scientific research as twin keys to the economic achievement of the future."

On the Esplanade

MONDAY EVENING, 8:30

1. Military Polonaise.Chopin-Glazounoff
2. Overture, "Light Cavalry"..... Suppe
3. "Ave Maria".......... Bach-Gounod (Solo Violin, Einar Hansen)
4. Fantasia, "Carmen".......... Bizet

INTERVAL

5. Walpurgis Night Music, from "Faust".......... Gounod
6. Hungarian Csardas, "Ghost of the Warrior".......... Grossman
7. (a) "Barcarolle"........ Offenbach
   (b) "Cuckoo Clock".... Del Castillo
8. Triumphal March, "Aida"...... Verdi

Music

On the Esplanade

It becomes increasingly evident that several people are "in town" during this vacation period. For proof, if such were necessary, one has but to wander down the Esplanade about 8:30 on an evening when Mr. Fiedler and his musicians are holding forth. By the time we arrived at the shell last night, there were upwards of 10,000 stay-at-homes strewn along the river front, and on the grass, or again, occupying the several thousand chairs.

To the evident delight of his audience, Mr. Fiedler had again arranged a program with a generous sprinkling of opera excerpts, for it must be noted that without exception, these summer audiences "take" to airs which are familiar. Witness the reception of Mr. Elcus in his violin solo which comprised the "Meditation" from "Thaïs," by Massenet. Insistent applause brought him to his feet for an encore, and it was at this point that young Curly Locks at our left impressed her personality upon us. Not more than seven and a half, and quiet as the proverbial mouse until now. "Oh, I know that," she whispered (or thought she did), "it's 'Largo.'" Encouraged by a nod of assent she enlarged, "And sometimes an organ plays—but there isn't any organ tonight, is there Daddy?" And Daddy granted that there wasn't.

After the intermission came the familiar "Espana," by Chabrier, during which we observed more than one tapping foot and swaying shoulder. Then it was time for Mr. Mager to give his trumpet solo which so pleased his listeners that he must repeat the last few phrases again, since the "Londonderry Air" is another old favorite. Unfortunately, the remaining two numbers on the program were a bit upset by sprinkles of rain, which finally occasioned a general stampede and thus brought to an abrupt end the final Sunday night concert of the Esplanade season. The series will continue, however, through Wednesday. It is safe to assume that during no previous season have they been more appreciated.

G. M. S.

Speed and Liquor Again Are Indicted

Overspeeding and operating while under the influence of liquor caused a majority of 16 fatalities occurring on Massachusetts highways last week, according to the report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Of the 1306 licenses and registrations revoked for the week, 112 were for driving after drinking and 801 for insurance cancellations. Eighty-two persons were convicted in the courts of operating under the influence of liquor, five of these going to jail.

In the main, motorists were the victims of their own carelessness, 10 of the 16 fatalities being occupants of automobiles, while only five were pedestrians. The other was a bicycle rider. Cutting left on curves was a notable factor in the poor record for the week.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, particularly emphasized the need for guarding against drunken drivers and declared that henceforth little leniency would be given this class of motorist.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director: Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys; Phillip Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 German Education Society Chorus.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Trial of Peter Zengler."
8:15 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program: Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen; Irene Taylor, contralto; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Lido Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems and Melody."
5:30 Voice of the organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather, Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours; Vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:15 Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
8:30 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson String Ensemble; Inez Quinn, soprano; Anthony Donato, violinist.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch, "Third Anniversary."
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express; Singing strings; piano duo; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Mr. Bones and Company," Minstrel show with Paul Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:25 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 Opera Cameos, with Edward Jardon.
6:15 CBS, "Surveying Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra; Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons Quartet.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital; Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

5:00 p. m.—Nancy Lee Program.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Popular musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Kennebunk Musical Program.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety Program.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organist, violin.
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:45 CBS, "Jolly Jugglers."
6:00 CBS, "Views and Interviews."
6:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano; orchestra.
7:15 George Mahoney, One Man Band.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: Alice Dixon Bond talks on "Summer Reading."
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Glaflin College Quartet.
8:30 Gypsy Sweethearts, instrumental quintet.
8:45 Political Review.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirr..."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Yankee Network, Matinee Drama.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

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FARMERS MEET FOR STUDY OF NEW METHODS

Connecticut Gathering to Discuss Agricultural and Home Topics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 3—More than 1000 Connecticut farmers and home makers registered at the Connecticut Agricultural College here today for the annual Farm and Home Week. From all sections of the State they come to learn of the latest economic and production tendencies, of new wrinkles in farm management, and to receive inspiration for a better rural home life.

So that the 100 farm women of the State in attendance may devote the entire week to special programs in home economics and rural life, trained workers have been appointed to supervise their children at play, study and rest, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the college grounds each day.

In addition to the agricultural courses to be offered, the curriculum will include meetings of the poultrymen, dairymen, fruit growers and beekeepers during the first half of the week, the annual Honorary Recognition Exercises and Field Day on Aug. 6, and an important Agricultural Policy Conference on Aug. 7 and 8.

A new feature will be an electrical show in which farm and home appliances will be on display. This exhibit, the first ever to be staged in this section with particular emphasis on agriculture and the rural home, will be put on by the college from Aug. 4 to 6 with the coöperation of Connecticut public utility companies, the Connecticut Rural Electrification Committee and manufacturers and distributors of electrical appliances.

Consideration of the taxation problems of the State by Mr. William H. Blodgett, Tax Commisisoner, and several discussions centering around the adjustment of the farmers of the State to present trends in prices and production of agriculture will be the program of the Agricultural Policy Conference. The program is under direction of members of the faculty.

PLANE BUILDERS CONSTRUCT TWO LARGEST IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

according to present plans, in about two months, officials said.

Rumors of the big new Ford liner have been circulating in aviation quarters for some time but definite news only came with the gathering of air experts at the annual meeting of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce here last week. Mr. William B. Mayo, head of the Ford air interests, and Mr. H. A. Hicks, principal Ford engineer, were both here for the conference. Mr. Mayo confirmed the news.

The new airplane will be all metal, like all present Ford machines. It will be built of corrugated duralumin, so-called "cardboard metal." It will carry four motors of about 500 horsepower each. These, it is understood, will be mounted in the wings, instead of under the wings and at the nose of the plane, as at present. Such a development, if successful in Ford planes, will mean greatly increased ratio of pay load to weight and engine horsepower, it is believed.

Expects to Cut Cost

Mr. Mayo declined to mention the price at which the new plane would be marketed. He said, however, that expected increased efficiency and savings in construction cost would probably mean lower cost per pound of pay load for the operator and lower costs to passengers.

The present Ford tri-motor metal plane is built to carry 13 passengers and crew of 2 and sells for about $50,000. It is surpassed in size by a number of American commercial passenger airplanes.

The construction of a gigantic new model carries out Mr. Ford's own conviction, expressed many times in the past few years, that the path of development for commercial aviation lies in larger ships.

The new Ford plane will compare favorably in size with the largest airplanes in the world. The DO-X in Germany has carried as many as 165 persons on one flight, but Mr. Mayo points out that this trip was only of comparatively short duration.

The new Ford, it is believed, will be of more immediate practical value by its ability not only to pick up a large passenger load but to take it a long way without re-fueling. English and French companies, like the Germans, are also building large commercial planes. On the whole, it was said in aeronautical circles here, the difficulty with the bigger ships is to keep up their speed, and maintain the ratio of pay load with regard to the added weight. Speed is the essential element in airplane construction, it is said, and development of more powerful machines has been held back in order to boost this paramount quality.

Mr. Mayo, discussing the new plane, indicated that the Ford Company, under conservative estimates, expects it to make as fast time as the present largest machines which are being built at Dearborn, besides increasing carrying capacity by 2½ times. Present big Fords have cruising speeds of about 100 miles an hour and top speeds of around 125 miles. They weigh up to about 14,000 pounds.

Study Engines in Wings

It is learned that engineers of the Ford Motor Company aviation section have been going over problems of installing engines in wings of proposed planes with government engineers here. At the engineering division of the Commerce Department aeronautics branch, it was stated that no application for an experimental or approved type certificate, necessary for interstate flying, had yet been applied for for the new Ford model. Deep interest was expressed there in the new Ford machine. It was pointed out that Mr. Ford has from the outset been a pioneer in all-metal construction and the use of big machines.

If it is found practical to mount the engines in the wings, it was said, it will greatly increase efficiency and lifting power. The present hanging nacelle or engine mounting, swung from beneath the wings, interferes with the air flow, and by eliminating it and making engine housing an integral part of the wing, power would be increased, wind resistance would be reduced, structure strengthened, and vibration reduced.

Government engineers declined to be quoted but there was a general indication that paring down frontal area, stream-lining and elimination of parasite "drag" would go a long way in improving the performance of large metal airplanes.

DO-X Ready for Miami

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 3 (AP)—It was announced today that if the weather is favorable the flying boat DO-X will take off for Miami tomorrow.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Eight Days' Happiness," 1 to 11.
Majestic—"The Five Year Plan," 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "Economic Trends in the Chemical Industry," by Mr. F. J. Curtiss, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Boston Rotary Club: Golf tournament, Unicorn Country Club, Willams Street, Stoneham, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "With Byrd to the South Pole," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Current Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century; French drawings. Prints from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Through the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalymi Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Through the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—Colonnal portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

Art Association, Newport, R. I.—Annual exhibit by members and guests.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester—Tenth annual exhibition.

Rockport Art Association, Rockport—Eleventh annual exhibit of oils, sculpture, and prints. Through Sept. 7.

ELKS RETURN BY CANAL

Delegates returning from the Elks Convention at Seattle, Wash., with their families and friends, compose the large portion of the first-class passengers on the Panama Pacific liner California, arriving at New York today from San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, it is announced by the Boston office of the line.

HAWKS OFF FOR WHEELING

AUBURN, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks, one of aviation's speed kings, took off at 10.09 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Wheeling, W. Va. He expected to make the 625-mile hop in a little more than three hours. Hawks came here from Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday.

YACHT FELICIA LAUNCHED

BATH, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Felicia, a 148-foot, Diesel-engined yacht constructed for Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, was launched here Saturday at the Bath Iron Works Corporation shipyards.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Waldorf

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

New England Lists 105 Landing Fields

New England has 105 airplane landing fields, it is disclosed by the aviation survey just completed by the aviation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and made public today. Massachusetts leads with 42. Maine has 13, New Hampshire 11, Vermont 10, Rhode Island 11 and Connecticut 18.

Detailed information on airports, airplane landing fields, and similar topics, has been gathered by the Chamber and published in a folder entitled "Airports and Landing Fields in New England." The folder was designed primarily to assist the pilot or air traveler interested in planning an air journey, and to encourage development of aviation in New England.

Names of the fields have been tabulated by the Chamber, and the folder gives information on the distance and direction from each field to the center of the adjacent city, as well as the description, size, shape, surface, length and direction of runways; obstructions around the field; night lighting; commercial operators, and facilities such as hangars, repairs, gas, oil, and meals.

A map of New England, divided into 20-mile squares, is included in the folder, spotting the various landing fields.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater

Fine Arts Theater—"Acht Tage Glüuk (eight days happiness). Director, Robert Wiene; music by Max Neiderberger. The cast:

Kurt.......................Georg Alexander
Annie.......................Dina Gralla
Enrico Tonelli.......................Joseph Schmidt
Conte Orsino.......................Angelo Lerrarie
Williams.......................Karl Baumann
Frau Mayer.......................Therese Giehse

Here we have a good example of the German commercial film with singing and dialogue, made solely for entertainment, without the distressing complications involved in artistic interpretation.

When "Ahnie," a clerk in a travel bureau, wins 3000 marks in a typing contest, she decides to spend it on a vacation in the glamorous city which has filled her imagination during the years she has sold tickets to fortunate travelers Venice-bound. She prudently engages a secretary equipped with a knowledge of Italian, who later proves to be a young man of wealth who has assumed the rôle for a lark. And now what happens? Any expert talkie patron will tell you—if you have not already guessed. But before the smooth and comfortable dénouement, the Conte Orsino offers mild resistance and Tenor Tonelli provides romantic intervals of song.

The shots of Venice are pleasurable to behold, although they confirm one's suspicion that this city of chromolithographic splendors is quite down-at-heel and that the over-praised canals, so enchanting by moonlight, are really distastefully muddy. All is portrayed with the Teutonic flair for clear photography.

Herr Alexander makes a believable Kurt except for his excellently cut English clothes, which to a less naive girl would at once belie his masquerade as a poor secretary. In fact, "Ahnie's" holiday naïveté is much too marked for the experienced, self-possessed working girl she is shown to be behind her busy counter at the travel bureau. She breathes her ecstatic "Wunderbar" so often that it becomes unintentionally comic, and enters a hotel foyer like a peasant maiden who has never seen a city before. And do German clerks really dress like that? Any little stenographer on State Street, just out of business school, could give her cards and spades on dress.

However, the story is amusing and easy to follow. Everybody gets the comedy, and there is a lot of that.

The diction, like the photography, is clear, and so remarkably like our own are many German words that one begins to feel at home. Italian is also spoken here. Sigñore Ferrarie looks sufficiently countish, and Karl Baumann has a lovely time being "Meestah Williams." It is all very good hot weather fun.

M. L.

Great Ocean Liner Turns Grandstand

Transatlantic passenger liners are being used in many ways during the era of subnormal ocean travel, including world cruses, short trips to adjacent countries, and week-end cruises, and now a big ocean liner is to be a floating grandstand for an aircraft race!

The White Star liner Homeric is to be the official ship of the Royal Aero Club for the Schneider Cup race, to be held off Spithead, Sept. 12, according to a cable from London, it is announced by the Boston office of the line.

The Homeric is to be anchored during the race at the western end of the course, where passengers can see both starting and finishing points. After the race, the winner and the competing teams will be received on board the Homeric by the Royal Aero Club committee and later tentered a dinner aboard.

RELIEF WORK HELD GOVERNMENT DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Resolutions affirming that the prime responsibility for relief from unemployment and economic depression rests ultimately with local government, rather than with private charities, were adopted at a conference here last week between Mr. Frank Bane, State commissioner of public welfare, and public welfare officials from a number of Virginia cities.

Mr. Bane stated that his department is working with the counties in the same way as with the cities and hopes to perfect an organization throughout the State for handling the relief work.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably with some light showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy with possible showers tonight; slightly warmer in western portion; Tuesday mostly fair.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with probable showers tonight; slightly warmer in extreme south portion; Tuesday fair and slightly cooler.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday mostly fair and slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers probably tonight; Tuesday mostly fair; slightly cooler in the interior.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to westerly Tuesday, and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Mostly fair and warm weather for week as whole, except cool at very beginning of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.3	Max. Aug.2		8 a.m. Aug.3	Max. Aug.2
Atlantic City	74	76	Nantucket ..	66	78
Bismarck ...	58	74	New Orleans	78	88
Boston	71	82	New York ...	74	76
Buffalo	74	86	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Calgary	52	..	North Platte.	64	86
Charleston ..	84	88	Philadelphia .	78	82
Chicago	69	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Cincinnati ..	78	94	Pittsburgh ..	76	84
Denver	62	80	Portland, Me.	64	76
Eastport, Me.	54	76	Raleigh	76	86
Hatteras	87	96	St. Louis ...	72	94
Helena, Mont.	58	86	St. Paul	62	74
Huron, S. D.	60	78	Salt Lake C..	64	86
Jacksonville .	82	94	SanFrancisco	56	62
Kansas City.	70	76	Santa Fe,N.M.	58	74
Key West ...	84	90	Seattle	56	80
Los Angeles .	66	84	Tampa	80	92
Memphis	74	90	Washington .	80	88
Miami, Fla. .	74	90	Wichita, Kan.	70	80
Montreal	70	72	Williston ...	60	76

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:28 p. m., Tuesday 3:43 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

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Madame Alston

AWARDS GIVEN 84 BLIND FOR NOTABLE WORK

Judges of Harmon Foundation Honor Those Who Achieve

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Awards of gold, silver and bronze medals and cash honoraria aggregating $2500 to 84 blind men, women and children in the United States for achievements showing notable work in overcoming their handicaps, were announced today by the Harmon Foundation. A total of 109 awards were made, 19 persons receiving two awards each and three persons receiving three awards each.

Nearly 500 persons were nominated for the judges' consideration and the work in economic fields was conducted in open competition with sighted persons. The fields of award were: economic achievement, progress in first two years of blindness, literature, including short story and authoritative essay; participation in home activities and improvement of children in schools for the blind. The judges were: Dr. Harry Best, of the department of sociology, University of Kentucky; Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, director of the Detroit League for the Handicapped; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of The New York Times; Miss Helen Keller and her teacher, Mrs. Anne Macy, and Mrs. M. C. Migel, whose husband is president of the American Foundation for the Blind.

The late William E. Harmon, founder of the organization, initiated the awards as an impetus to blind persons to "experience the joy that comes from achievement and from the occupational effort to achieve." The series was planned to reach the blind from "seven to seventy" years of age. Teaching, farming, writing, nursing, placement work and various kinds of salesmanship were among the occupations for which awards were made.

Several special awards were made for accomplishments outside the scope of the original contest. Among the work that won especial recognition was that of Liborio Delfino of Philadelphia, Penna., whose efforts as placement agent and manager of a salesroom at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind have opened economic opportunities for the sightless, through which they have earned a total of at least $750,000 in the last 18 years. The judges granted him a special award of $200 and a gold medal. Dr. Howard Joseph Buchanan of Monmouth, Ill., and Albert Clinton Pait of Oakland, Calif., won special awards of a gold medal and $150 and $100, respectively, for stories that were too long to be considered under the awards in literature as offered.

Forty-six boys and girls won awards for improvement of children in schools for the blind. They were rewarded for personal betterment, such as poise, carriage, manners, ability to move about, and general self-handling. They were chosen from 18 schools in the United States, two in Canada, and one at Pasay, Rizal, Philippine Islands. Each successful candidate received an award of $5 and a bronze medal.

The list of awards for achievements of economic value follows:

Robert Brown of Johnstown, Penna., $200 and gold medal; Dr. A. T. Barnard of Edmonton, Canada, and Don C. Haddock of Paris, Idaho, $50 and bronze medal; Martin Bergen of Brooklyn, Adolph Renault of Montagny, Canada; M. C. Robinson, Victoria, B. C.; Frank W. Severne of Watkins Glen, N. Y.; Evelyn F. Toxier of Alamosa, Colo., and Hanson Walters of Shawnee, Okla., $10 each.

A special award of $200 and a gold medal for achievement of economic importance to the blind was made to Liborio Delfino, of Philadelphia.

Telephone Men Deny Wire Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — On the ground that it is not "in the wire vending business," the New York Telephone Company objected at a hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday, to furnishing lines for transmitting uninterrupted vocal and instrumental entertainment sponsored by a concern known as Wired Music.

The organization, which is now in process of formation, had made tentative arrangement to supply its service to subscribers daily, Mr. Robert M. Miller, a representative, said. The telephone company refused to lease the necessary line, so a complaint was made to the Public Service Commission. Mr. Miller held that his organization was asking for the same service the telephone company now supplies to radio companies, stock ticker concerns and burglar alarm systems.

Mr. Arthur D. Welch, assistant vice-president of the telephone company, explained that if the new organization's demands reached beyond the company's spare facilities and entailed the construction of additional plant and line equipment it would entail a financial risk, and if the music company failed the new equipment would be useless.

Replying to a question as to whether the company was not discriminating against the music organization, Mr. Welch said there was no discrimination as to who used the wires, but as to the purpose for which they might be used.

Palace to Supplant Moscow Cathedral

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 3—The last religious service in the Cathedral of the Redeemer has been held and demolition of this Moscow landmark has begun.

Instead of the bells which formerly signalized the hours of worship the central golden dome of the cathedral now resounds with the strokes of axes and hammers, and considerable bare space appears where the gilded metal covering of the dome has been removed.

The cathedral is fenced around, preventing the access of outsiders, but numbers of spectators pass by the scene of demolition, sometimes gathering in small groups to watch the razing.

There is no visible excitement or resentment, the comment most often heard around the cathedral being estimates of the volume of the gold taken from the dome.

Considerable area in the vicinity of the cathedral is also to be cleared to make room for the palace of the Soviets. This demolition will include a picturesque little red church, much older than the cathedral and which some observers consider a greater architectural loss.

CHINESE-AMERICAN RADIOGRAMS START

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—In an exchange of radiograms between Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, today the Radio Corporation of America opened a direct radio telegraphic circuit between San Francisco and Mukden, China.

SWIFT & COMPANY EXPANSION

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — Negotiations have been virtually completed for the sale of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company's assets of $4,500,000 to Swift & Co. Details have not been announced.

No Dinner Bell Needed to Call This Fellow

Acme-P. & A.

MRS. EVAN LUNN FEEDING YOUNG WILD DEER

After His Meal He Wanders Into the Living Room, Nonchalantly Looks Things Over, Kicks Up His Heels and Disappears Through the Open Door to Reappear for His Next Meal

There are compensations for being a deer. Who knows in what violet twilight Mrs. Evan Lunn became acquainted with this resident of the forested foothills of the Cascade Mountains, near Seattle? At any rate, they became friends. One asks friends to lunch, or to dinner, or to supper; even to breakfast. And now any time is the time of hospitality in the Lunn kitchen. Mr. and Mrs. Lunn are caretakers of the King County Game Farm.

PEACE CALLED SECURED WITH PRESENT SYSTEM

Harmony of Kellogg Pact With League Covenant Termed Essential

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the seventh.

By DR. VIRGINIO GAYDA

Editor of the Giornale d'Italia, and One of the Most Authoritative Fascist Writers of Foreign Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The main problem connected with the Kellogg pact is that of bringing it into harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations. Italy desires that such a result should be achieved with the object of a general improvement of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

In a moral sense the Kellogg pact has added nothing particularly new to the Covenant of the League of Nations, inasmuch as the renunciation of war is to be found in the spirit of the League's Covenant. The Kellogg pact, however, constiutes an important technical element in world politics for the defense of peace, as among the signatory states of that instrument are some, such as the United States and Russia, who are not members of the League of Nations. In reality, therefore, the Kellogg pact has a more extended geographical range than that of the League of Nations. What remains to be done now is to harmonize the two pacts with the object of avoiding possible contradictory obligations for those states who have signed both instruments.

Meanwhile, since the Kellogg pact was signed two new factors have come into existence, which constitute an evident development of the pact. In the first place, an almost general adhesion has been made by the various states to the optional clause of the statute of the Hague Permanent Court. Further—and this is an important factor—Italy, Great Britain and France, as well as several minor states, have adhered to the general act which, as is known, binds the states to submit all kinds of disputes to arbitration. It may be affirmed that when the adhesion to these two instruments will become general, the possibility of war will have been practically eliminated.

In conclusion, there exists today a system of theoretical guarantees of peace which may be said to fulfill the scope of the Kellogg pact. This system is composed of:

1. The obligation of conciliation in all kinds of controversies.
2. The obligation to submit to the Hague Permanent Court all controversies of a juridical character.
3. The obligation to submit to arbitration all controversies involving interests of states.
4. Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the procedure to be followed before the Council of the League on all questions which might threaten peace.
5. Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations for the revision of treaties.

With these rules in force, Italy is of the opinion that the problem of security machinery is solved and that accordingly there is no need of further pacts. The attainment of peace can only be found in the definite solution of the disarmament problem. Italy follows this path—her policy is based on the precise formulae fixed by Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, long ago and which will be confirmed and amplified at the disarmament conference of 1932. On this conference and on the policy which inspires it will depend the eventual practical development of the Kellogg Pact to safeguard peace among nations.

Chicago Receives White Guest Car

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Ordinarily the arrival of one new automobile, more or less, would not make much difference, but this one is different. Pure white it is, with blue trimmings, and a city seal on the door, above which are embossed the words, "Chicago Guest."

Ah, there's the secret—its the guest car, to be used by George Gaw, official greeter, who has gone about his duties with much éclat. But that is not all. The car is preceded by an escort of two white motorcycles, and Mr. Gaw himself usually dresses in white from head to foot when he goes to give the "glad hand" to a distinguished stranger within the gates. The automobile was presented to the city by an automobile company.

CANADA SIGNS 'BLANK CHECK' TO HELP NEEDY

Prorogation of Parliament Delayed by Controversy Over Farm Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 — With the stage set for official prorogation of the Canadian Parliament on Saturday night, a last minute controversy compelled adjournment until today. A group of western farm members on the Opposition side protested that the Government had deliberately held over the agricultural estimates until the last hour of the last day with the idea of curtailing discussion.

Their leader, the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. R. Motherwell, told the Government that he was not going to have on his shoulders the responsibility of delaying the closing of Parliament, but he insisted on voicing his dissatisfaction at the limited time given to debate this all-important subject.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, replied that more time had already been spent on these estimates than ever before in his experience, but if members were still not satisfied, he would move that the committee arise and report progress and resume discussion on Monday. This was done.

Planned as the last day of the session of 1931, a heavy program of business has already been disposed of before the flare up on agricultural estimates, which did not occur until after 11 p. m.

Two bills dealing with the Beauharnois power and navigation project on the St. Lawrence River, received three readings each, and final reading was given to the "blank check" bill, which empowers the cabinet to expend such moneys and prescribe such regulations as are necessary to meet the drought calamity on the prairies and the general unemployment situation, up to March 1, 1932.

The first Beauharnois bill cancels the order in council under which the Beauharnois company has been operating, but substituted the authority of an act of Parliament for the diversion of approximately a quarter of the flow of the St. Lawrence River at that point.

The second bill expropriated the bed and banks of the new canal by declaring it to be a work for the general advantage of Canada. Its effect was to give the Dominion much closer control over the project than had been hitherto enjoyed.

Oil Men Continue To Operate Wells

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 3 (AP)—Oklahoma's prorated oil wells flowed on unmolested today, taking the rest of their allowed production for August, while oil men awaited a threatened shutdown order from the State Capitol.

Gov. W. H. Murray indicated he would issue today his contemplated executive decree closing all prorated wells in the State in an effort to lift the prices for crude from 42 and 50 cents to a minimum of $1 per barrel.

The contemplated campaign plan of the operators appeared to be unchanged. This was generally reported to provide for active resistance of any civil attempt to close the wells, and a test case in federal courts, if the Governor called out the national guard, as he threatened.

Three federal judges were sitting in Guthrie, Okla., today in a Champlin Refining Company case attacking the State's partial shutdown. Their judgment likely would have a strong bearing on any action of Governor Murray. If the proration laws should be held void, operators indicated, then issuance of an executive order might similarly be held to be without authority.

Bankers Urged to Exchange Gold for Government Bonds

Prof. J. R. Commons of University of Wisconsin Says Hoarding of Vast Surplus Impedes Sure Return to Prosperity and National Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3—What the present world needs is not planning by engineers, but planning by bankers, Prof. John R. Commons, nationally known economist of the University of Wisconsin faculty, declared yesterday at the final session of the annual Wisconsin Labor Institute.

"The Federal Reserve System and similar central banks of the world," Prof. Commons asserted, "have since the war taken all of the world's monetary gold out of circulation and have stored it in their vaults. The United States has now 40 per cent of the world's gold, and France has 20 per cent. Gold is coming to the United States at the rate of $500,000,000 during the past year and a half. We now have in the Reserve Banks a gold reserve of 80 per cent of all the demand liabilities of the Reserve Banks to member banks, twice as much as required."

Reserve banks, Professor Commons suggested, could buy government bonds totalling $3,000,000,000 before reducing their gold reserves to the legal 40 per cent of their demand liabilities to member banks. And this, he said, would have a staggering effect in increasing the lending power of member banks by $30,000,000,000.

"This is what I mean in part by an economic planning council of bankers," Professor Commons explained. "They would endeavor to get rid of America's partial monopoly of gold, largely by buying government bonds. We may call it inflation, but I would call it restoration of the price level of 1926. The price level has fallen 20 per cent during two years in this country and even more in Europe.

"It is not inflation to restore the price level of 1926. For we know that the inflation can be stopped by reversing the process. The Reserve System can sell its bonds. This will put the banks in debt to the Reserve System, will reduce their power to lend to customers and will check the further inflation of prices above the level of 1926," Professor Commons continued. "The history of 150 years of western civilization shows that there is no national planning council that could accomplish more for the stabilization of industry, agriculture, and employment than a council of bankers willing to use their existing powers to stabilize the world's price level."

Sound Films Test Helps Children

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Children of 47 states and the District of Columbia, who recently viewed educational sound films here, were reported yesterday to have gained 38 per cent in their knowledge of the subjects shown.

The demonstration occupied four days. On the first the pupils answered questions on roads, monarch butterflies, volcanoes, glaciers and river valleys. During the other days they saw films on the same subjects, answering the same questions immediately afterward.

Fifty boys and 47 girls participated in the tests.

The committee's report said the boys had higher scores than the girls in the first tests, and the girls surpassed the boys in one of the five final tests, that on volcanoes. On each final test the boys and girls averaged a gain of about 19 points, a gain of 38 per cent on the total of 50 questions.

Mexico Attacks Road Obstacles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Removing of another obstacle on the International Pacific Highway along the west coast of Mexico is reported by the Automobile Club of Southern California.

According to this agency, work has been started to conquer the barrancas of a stretch of hitherto impassable country in the States of Nayarit and Jalisco. Barrancas are canyons with steep sides.

Two battalions of federal soldiers, approximately 200 men, have been dispatched by Governor Gomez of the State of Mexico, and work will be pushed in the hope that the road may be passable by Oct. 1.

Approximately eight miles of new road through the barranca country will be constructed, and some 20 miles of approach road will be improved. This section of the highway lies approximately 1100 miles south of Nogales, Ariz., and 500 miles north of Mexico City.

It is reported to be the most difficult section of road building in the entire 1600 miles that lie between Mexico City and the United States border, being for the most part considered impassable except for burros.

When the obstacle is removed, the Automobile Club reports, seasoned motorists can tour between Hazelton, British Columbia, and Mexico City, provided the trip is taken before the rainy season.

free wheelingly speaking by don herold

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Motoring is again an OUTDOOR SPORT.

Now that you can buy a Free Wheeling Studebaker for $845, it's perfectly sil to buy a car without it—aren't I right?

This $845 Studebaker, by the way, is the lowest priced Six with Free Wheeling as standard equipment—engineered from tip to tail to give you the fullest benefits of Free Wheeling in its finest form.

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Our labor prices have already been lowered as much as possible in consideration of the high standard and guarantee of the workmanship.

All fabrics from our own stocks are included . . . fine imported and domestic weaves such as

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Personal Service will attend to Telephone Orders

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John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

TO WOMEN WHO LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS

THE WOMAN who leaves her husband for a visit should remember his household helplessness. Pathetic, even with his wife near to lend a helping hand, he becomes doubly so when distance separates them. Oh, he may sing bravely, "My wife's gone to the country," . . brag about his Bachelor Hall cooking . . Applesauce! In a few days he will revert to a lonesome kid. So telephone him often. Add to his joy of living, and to your own peace of mind regarding such likely-to-be-forgotten chores as feeding the cat . . watering plants . . closing the windows.

In the daytime, twenty-five cents will call 25 miles . . fifty cents, 64 miles . . one dollar, 174 miles. For distances beyond 25 miles, the evening rate from 7 to 8:30 p. m. is about one-fourth less than the day rate; and the night rate, *after* 8:30 p. m., is about one-half the day rate.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

MOVIE CENSOR SEES 1125 FILMS IN SINGLE YEAR

Low-Grade Shows Held Poor Money Getters in Long Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Try attending an average of three motion pictures a day for a year and one will have some comprehension of the task before Mr. C. V. Cowan, city reviewer, who might easily win the long-distance record for movie attendance in Pasadena.

During 1930-1931, Mr. Cowan attended 1125 motion pictures, or more than an average of three each day. He reviewed 275 first-run pictures, held 52 previews, and granted 1426 applications for exhibiting motion picture entertainment.

Forty of these pictures were rejected as being unfit for public exhibition, and 4534 feet of film was eliminated in others in order to prepare them for the public. The summary of Mr. Cowan's year's work totaled 11,896 inspected reels of motion picture film.

Being censor of magazines as well, he also visited news stands on 600 occasions and removed 125 magazines as being unfit for public consumption.

The city reviewer acts as a buffer between the public, the theaters and the producers of stage and screen entertainment. He finds, he says, that it is as difficult to please all classes of people as it is to classify the tastes of the people who visit the theaters and witness the pictures from time to time.

"I do not agree with motion-picture producers that the best way to make money is by selling obscene, immoral and indecent films to the public," he said.

"Experience teaches that no permanent success has ever been achieved by anyone in the entertainment world who relied upon poor taste to sell his wares.

"The theater is a community institution, and should not be turned over to men concerned solely with box office receipts. I believe that legal censorship is necessary to cope with the problem until national machinery can be set up to give effect to the will and purpose of parents and teachers.

"It is not enough to condemn bad pictures. The good ones must also be supported.

"We have had the earnest coöperation of the managers of our nine motion picture theaters," Mr. Cowan told this writer. "These men find it exceedingly difficult to obtain entertainment which will suit the tastes of their varied clientele."

Trade With Russia Stirs New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Prospects of opening up trade with Russia have aroused much interest here. According to a statement made by a New Zealand agent engaged in negotiating for the sale of Russian petrol in the country, the Soviet has agreed not to send to New Zealand any goods that will compete with those made in the Dominion. Petrol and oil will be carried to New Zealand in British tankers, this agent informed the New Zealand Herald.

The Soviet will ship in return such products as wool, flax and kauri gum, and perhaps sheep. Later a trade in frozen meat may be developed.

Inquiries are also being made about the export to Russia of New Zealand-made agricultural implements. The Soviet has guaranteed that none of the money derived from the sale of its products will be used for Communistic propaganda purposes.

Meanwhile developments of Anglo-Russian trade are causing some concern in the Dominion. For the sale of its huge butter and cheese output New Zealand depends almost entirely on Britain, and the news that Russia is selling butter in England at low prices is not pleasant to the colonial producer.

On the other hand it is pointed out that even before the war Russia was a competitor in the dairying industry, and that if the war had not happened Russia might have been much more formidable today.

TIME NOT RIPE FOR REDUCTION, NAVY MEN SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

macy, as it seems to me. England accepted the limitations imposed at the London disarmament conference because it realized its population and resources are no longer equal to maintaining economic leadership.

"It has therefore felt obliged to admit it cannot deny nominal naval parity to the United States which has now the greatest stake in world-wide trade. It hopes, however, that we will not build to actual parity and that for a long time to come it will be able, by its old methods, to induce us not seriously to oppose its policies in international matters."

Says Prosperity Tempts

Admiral Rodgers referred to the great commercial interests of the United States which, he said, are so great it can not afford to let its prosperity and independence of policies be weakly guarded in view of the jealousy of other nations.

"We should beware of leading in reductions," he said. "If not adequately protected our prosperity tempts aggression. A strong American navy is one of the last guarantees for world peace. We, ourselves, are without aggressive policies and it should be dangerous for others to disturb our peace."

Captain Greenslade agreed with Admiral Rodgers that America's trade empire demands adequate naval protection in view of the existing state of international relations, and expressed a friendly attitude to the Geneva conference. As one who has been giving careful technical consideration to "the draft treaty for the world disarmament conference" which has been under preparation for several years, he said it is the desire of the naval experts who have been working on it "not only to alleviate the burden of armaments on the nations, but also to build a vehicle which will fetch a sense of security to the nations, thereby encouraging them to undertake other more important and fundamental steps toward the welfare of all mankind."

Captain Greenslade said the draft convention proposes to limit and reduce armaments along three lines—personnel, material and budgetary expenditures applied in various respects to land, naval and air armaments. It will be necessary, he said, to avoid the mistake of the London conference in exempting some categories of armaments from limitation. If the Geneva conference is to succeed it will have to consider all categories and also their values when used in support of each other.

Thinks Peace Basis Best Goal

He continued, however, that agreement on armament reduction is secondary to the improvement of international relations and that the United States would do well to proceed slowly and cautiously along the line of reduction until international law has been codified and more widely accepted, and until such unsettled subjects as the freedom of the seas, neutrality and the laws of war have been reduced to a basis where their enforcement can safely be intrusted to the World Court.

He also referred to the importance of defending the American trade empire by military strength until international relations provide better assurances of security. For the present, he said, naval forces are the backbone of America's new trade empire, and that the battleship is the backbone of naval forces. He said the United States should not reduce battleships in exchange for or in ratio to similar reduction abroad "because they stand for us in lieu of bases."

Mrs. Morgan took a diametrically opposite view to that of the naval men. Asserting that the United States is now superior to other nations in many forms of military arms, she indicated that our attitude will be the key to any real disarmament at Geneva. If America takes the lead she believes other nations will follow and that conversely, if America declines the responsibility of taking the initiative the conference will fail.

She also held that American acceptance of budgetary, or financial methods of limitation, was essential to the success of the conference.

Mr. William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association, also opposed the view of the naval men with the warning that if the disarmament conference fails Germany will almost certainly rearm herself and withdraw from the League of Nations.

"Drastic reduction and not limitation is an immediate necessity," he said.

Defends Customs Union

At the round table on the international problems of commercial and economic policy Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago defended the proposed Austro-German customs union on the grounds of economic necessity to Austria but pointed out that both countries have evidenced a willingness to subordinate this union to a more inclusive European customs agreement.

"Austria's motives in desiring such a customs union," he said, "are primarily economic. It has been left since the war with a large industrial population and no considerable home market. Willing to clutch at straws, the hope of finding in a customs union with Germany some remedy for its difficulties led it to enter the customs union negotiations.

"It is true that opinion in Austria was not wholly united on the matter even from the economic point of view. There was some opposition from small industrials who feared German competition, but many of the middle-sized industrials expected to be able to adjust themselves to an economic union with Germany by merging with German firms. The bulk of Austrian opinion, however, regarded this proposition as the only remedy—though a partial one—in sight.

"The opposition to the proposed union has come most strongly from France and is due not so much to economic fears as to the fact it sees in it a step toward political union. Czechoslovakia on the other hand, has opposed the union chiefly on economic grounds. It fears that it would lose its Austrian markets to Germany and its German markets to Austria.

Austro-German Position

Dr. Otto Nathan, director of the Hochschule Fur Politik, briefly stated Germany's position on the Austro-German customs union. He said Germany was at a disadvantage in South America and the Far East. Great Britain, France and the United States, he said, could extend credits to new customers, but Germany could not. Germany therefore had to look for markets in Europe. Hence the proposed customs union.

The customs union was not intended, he explained, to be restricted to Austria and Germany; invitations were extended to all countries in Europe, in the East, in the West and in the South for it was hoped to draw boundaries near and thus surmount the tariff walls. Germany was not unaware, he admitted, of the benefits which had been obtained in the United States by development of the home market, and was therefore giving that special attention.

The round-table on the future of democracy encountered preliminary difficulties in its attempt to define democracy. Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, leader of the group, maintained that according to Aristotelian definition Soviet Russia is today the most perfect example of a democracy.

According to Aristotle, Professor Holcombe said, a democracy is a government by the poor for the benefit of the poor. The Russian Government today, he said, is unquestionably used more affectively for the interest of the poor classes than any other. The group was also forced to discard the definition of John Adams as being equally unsuited to present conditions of government.

LAVAL PLANS TO VISIT BERLIN, PERHAPS ROME

French Premier Seeks Further Accord on World Problems

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 3—M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, continuing the round of diplomatic week-end visits of statesmen to each other in their respective capitals, is expected to go to Berlin toward the end of August, and it is even suggested in some quarters that he will seek the opportunity during the summer of paying a call on Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Rome, as a counterpart to the sojourn of the German ministers in the Italian capital.

Following upon the movements of the British and American ministers, the French series of calls before the September assembly at Geneva will serve to break the tradition of insularity. M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, made frequent contacts at the Quai d'Orsay and in Switzerland, but apart from specific international conferences, the French Prime Minister has not hitherto acquired the habit of travel. These recent comings and goings have set a fashion which France is willing to adopt.

Moreover M. Laval has been so lauded for his attitude at London that he is prepared to test further his skill as a diplomatist. His actual post is that of Minister of the Interior, for in France the Premiership doesn't constitute a separate office. It is as a home politician that M. Laval has risen, and undoubtedly his methods of firmness, allied to a conciliatory manner, have been highly successful in domestic politics. Foreign affairs, it was assumed, did not particularly interest him and of them he had little experience.

But M. Briand has suffered a partial eclipse and he has been less active for some time than formerly. There is open talk of his eventual successor in parliamentary circles. Several names have been mentioned, including those of M. Edouard Herriot and M. Andre Tardieu. Now it would appear that Mr. Laval, who has to some extent replaced M. Briand as the active negotiator in international the crisis, may in due course make good his claims.

His first impulse, and the impulse of France generally, was to refuse to attend the London conference except under certain conditions. Those conditions were not provided, yet on second thought M. Laval, accompanied by M. Briand and other ministers, went to London. From the French viewpoint, they obtained a triumph, not merely because they resisted outside pressure, but because while maintaining their thesis they actually improved their relations with the German ministers. It is felt, therefore, that France can now safely carry on conversations.

Though Berlin naturally absorbs attention at present, Rome occupies an extremely important place in the European policy. For years there has been an inveterate misunderstanding between France and Italy and the moment for the meeting of the French and Italian Chiefs has not been judged ripe. If, then, M. Laval should seek an interview with Signor Mussolini, as he is urged to do, a new era may open in Franco-Italian relations. Were the Franco-Italian problems solved, the European situation would be greatly changed.

In any event, M. Laval will proceed cautiously, though with a genuine desire to arrive at an accord, which would be a fine feather in his cap. There are many obstacles, both on the road to Rome and on the road to Berlin, and the French Government will carefully watch developments before it comes to a decision about the prospective visits.

Londoner's Speech to Endure In Records Reproducing 502 Words

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Several thousands of years hence some antiquarian, delving into the language of those strange persons of the twentieth century may come upon a new kind of Rosetta stone. Only it will not be in Egypt; it will be in the British Museum. It will not be a stone; but a set of phonograph records. And it will not need to be deciphered, for it will speak for itself.

The British Museum has just filed away a set of phonograph records reproducing 502 English words of doubtful pronunciation, properly spoken by Prof. A. Lloyd James. So the vocal sounds of a Londoner of 1931 are immortalized for the benefit of linquistic students of future generations.

It all began when the announcers of the British Broadcasting Corporation, speaking over the air, were criticized for their pronunciation. In self-defense, the organization formed an Advisory Committee on Pronunciation, including Professor James, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor, to draw up a list of recommended pronunciations for doubtful words. Then the announcers would have some weighty authority for their speech. This list has grown to 502 words, all of which have been recorded.

These are not uncommon words. They include "comrade," of which the first syllable is to rhyme with "Tom"; and "constable," whose beginning rhymes with "bun"; the first syllable of "envelope" is to be pronounced "enn," not "on"; and "economics" begins with a long instead of a short "e." The "cul" of "cul de sac" is to be sounded so as to rhyme with "pull."

The British Broadcasting Corporation does not maintain that these pronunciations are "right" and all others "wrong." It fully recognizes that there is no specifically "correct" manner of pronuncing English, which can be spoken in a variety of ways without being wrong.

Flounces and Frills of Louis XIV Period Return With Paris Fall Style Display

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—The flounces and frills that swished through the colorful courts of Louis XIV and Napoleon I returned to the style world today as Paris couturiers continued their fall fashion displays.

Although the mode generally follows the form-fitting silhouette at least to the knee-line, several full-skirted evening models were displayed, and lace-frilled cuffs and jabots, reminiscent of the gay French King, and the off-shoulder neckline suggesting the picturesque Empress Josephine, were introduced as new distracting notes.

A mode of romance and roses, powder and pearls, was added to the already widely varying style picture.

A sapphire-blue velvet dinner gown was designed with full skirt, corded at the bottom and with a yoke and elbow sleeves of rich cream venetian lace finished with a pink rose at the neckline.

A crimson and mauve changeable silk dinner frock was made with a close-fitting bodice and cream lace-frilled sleeves and jabots.

There were also black velvet evening gowns with jeweled off-shoulder berthas trimmed with pearls or diamonds, the lines of which fully revealed white-powdered shoulders.

A black-corded silk afternoon gown had a high-collared jabot of frilly white lace touched with a wide flat blue bow at the collar-line, and a black afternoon frock was designed with a vest and shoulder epaulets of cream lace and a wide cerise-red bow on the front of the bodice.

The importance of lace was increasingly stressed. Cream lace yokes were inserted in afternoon frocks, tiny white lace neck frills finished form-fitting black daytime dresses, and boleros of heavy cream lace were worn over black satin dinner gowns.

Magazine to Print Jefferson Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—In the July issue of the William and Mary College Quarterly is published the first installment of a series of 100 letters written by Thomas Jefferson, during a 40-year period of friendship, to Mr. William Short, letters which have never before appeared in print. It is announced that the entire series, or collection, will be published in a separate volume, after the historical magazine completes the 100 series, in successive issues of the publication. These letters date down to 1826, within a few months of Jefferson's passing on.

Mr William Short, after serving as chargé d'affaires in France and minister to The Hague, was made special commissioner to Spain, and in 1801 he returned to Philadelphia, where he passed on in 1849.

YALE GRADUATE WINS $25 PRIZE FOR POEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 3—The $25 poetry prize given by Mrs. John Henry Hammond of New York City, through the Chautauqua Woman's Club for the best poem written by a member of this community was won by Mr. Harold R. Hutcheson of New York City, son of Mr. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist and head of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, it was announced here on July 30. The poem is entitled "Abnegation."

Mr. Hutcheson is a graduate of Yale University in the Class of 1926 and has since been an instructor in English at Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y. He is at present studying for a doctor of philosophy's degree at Yale University. His father is head of the piano department at the Chautauqua Summer Schools.

Miss Velma Bell of Augusta, Ga., won second prize of $15 with a lyric entitled "Spring Carol." Mr. Hugh Ferris of St. Louis, Mo., won the third prize of $10 with a verse "Immortality."

Pilot Hits Cloud Bank 'On High' And Is Blown to Safe Landing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP)—Pilot Ralph C. Wensinger recounted today what he described as one of the most freakish and hazardous airplane flights he had ever experienced. He made it above the Cleveland airport yesterday on his daily ascension to 18,000 feet in making tests for the United States Weather Bureau.

Mr. Wensinger said he drove his plane purposely into a cloud formation known as a "thunderhead." Once inside it, he said, tremendous air forces gripped his plane, took it out of his control, shot it upward at 1400 feet a minute, pushed it sideways nearly 70 miles an hour, and then finally released the grasp to let the plane and occupant escape undamaged.

A thunderhead, Mr. Wensinger said, is a towering mass of cotton-like clouds which rise sometimes to a height of several miles.

Mr. Wensinger said he had no sooner entered the cloud formation than, "my plane was thrown around as I had never known a plane to be before. I didn't have the least idea of my position.

"My instruments were useless, due to the rapid gyrations of the ship, except for the rate of climb indicator, which showed that I was being lifted 1400 feet a minute. Pushing the stick forward to the instrument board, I dived until the air speed indicator showed 165 miles an hour, and still my downward speed was less than the rate of the upward draft. A few minutes later I broke out of the cloud still diving at 45 degrees."

Not satisfied with this experience Mr. Wensinger picked a much smaller thunderhead and tried it again.

"If anything, the second had worse winds than the first," he said. "This time the updraft carried me to the mushroom top of the cloud. There the updraft and the plane ceased rising at the same time, like a fast elevator hitting the ceiling. I kept on going, however, my safety belt having become unfastened in the jolting of a few seconds before.

"The only things that kept me from being thrown out were my parachute, which caught against the cowling, and my heels which hooked under the seat. I was away from the controls entirely, and the plane was blown sideways by the strong air current which spread horizontally over the top of the cloud."

A moment later, however, Mr. Wensinger got the plane under control again. Now he says he is through with thunder clouds forever!

CHILE TO PUBLISH MINING STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean mines and petroleum department is drawing up on behalf of the statistical service statistics referring to national mining and metallurgy, nitrate excepted.

The department is under obligation to supply whatever figures may be required by the statistical services not later than the middle of the month following that to which they refer. The annual mining bulletin must be published not later than the month of May of the year following that covered by the statistics.

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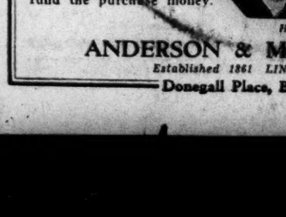

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BARGE AND SHIP CARRY TRADE TO PORTS OF WORLD

Visit Along Great River Shows Uninterrupted Flow of Goods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Few Londoners realize what the Thames waterway means in the importing, exporting, and storage of millions of tons of merchandise which enter and leave the port annually. No better way of attaining this realization could perhaps be found than that adopted by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who made the expedition from Westminster Pier to the Albert Docks and back under the auspices of the Port of London Authority.

The river jurisdiction of the Authority extends from Teddington, the point to which tidal water reaches, to a line drawn between the Essex and Kent shores, where the estuary is some 10 miles wide. The Authority also owns the majority of the docks beginning with the St. Katherine Dock, near the Tower of London, built about 100 years ago, and followed down the river by the Surrey Commercial, East and West India Docks, Millwall, Royal Victoria, George V, Albert and Tilbury.

The whole area of these docks covers 3668 acres, with a water area of 723 acres, 45 miles of quays, 10 graving docks and 1440 cranes. Add to these, warehouses in which more than a million tons of goods can be stored, and one has a bird's-eye view of the activities of the P. L. A.

As the launch chugs from Westminster down the river against the tide, the rattle of cranes from both sides of the river soon indicates that the region of stately government buildings, old Adelphi Terrace, the Savoy Hotel and Somerset House is passed. From Blackfriars Bridge down to the Albert Docks it is plain business on both sides of the river. And some idea of this business may be gathered from the trade figures for last year, during which 58,000,000 tons of shipping arrived in or left the port, and some 37,000,000 tons of goods were handled of an approximate value of £700,000,000. This is exclusive of the coastwise trade carried partly in picturesque barges.

After leaving the Blackfriars one passes through the famous "Pool," known throughout the world for its varied and ever-moving shipping, and then past such places, with a Dickens flavor, as Wapping Old Stairs, Limehouse Reach, the Isle of Dogs, Bugsby's Reach and Gallions Reach at the entrance to the Royal Albert Dock.

The Royal Albert forms the largest sheet of inclosed dock water in the world, and though 40 miles from the sea is only five miles by road from the heart of London. Here at any season of the year may be seen vessels just arrived from or going to all parts of the world. On the day of the writer's visit ships could be seen discharging from or clearing for the United States, Japan, New Zealand, Vancouver, Australia, Calcutta, River Plate, Karachi, China, Buenos Aires and the Mediterranean. Even in these times of trade depression no fewer than 40 vessels could be counted in George V and Albert Docks, and they were all large ships, too. But in all the docks could be seen only one four-masted ship—a Norwegian timber vessel—relic of the great days of sail.

On the return journey up river one glimpsed the big coastal barges with their red-brown sails set, dropping down-stream on the ebb tide. The "James & Mary" of Ipswich, the "Joseph Augustus" of London, the "Mona" of Rochester and many others were on their way out or bound for home.

MANCHESTER PLANS BUSINESS COMEBACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—With the necessary annual income of £3000 guaranteed, Manchester is to go ahead with its development department, which is to keep the city's amenities before the world and attract new industries to make up for the loss caused by financial depression and the reverses of the cotton trade.

Annual subscriptions totalling £1563 have been promised, and the municipality is to pay £1500 a year. Four prominent local business men and three city council representatives are to make up the committee.

Value of Amity To Trade Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—"It is a long job-making South Africa known in a country the size of America and with such a large population, but I can positively say that our work over there is showing definite results," said Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who returned to the Union on a holiday recently.

"These are not results that can be calculated in pounds, shillings and pence," he continued, "but there is no doubt that there are tangible proofs of the value of our diplomatic and trade relations with North America."

Mr. Louw said South Africa's economic standing had established a great deal of American confidence in the Union. The day before he sailed Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, presiding at a convention of the Council, singled out South Africa as one of the countries whose economic standing, in his opinion, was particularly sound. And in his conversations with leading financiers Mr. Louw gained the same impression, that South Africa's credit ranked very high in the United States.

Where Bridge and Tower Survey the Busy Thames

A VIEW OF THE SHIPPING IN THE LOWER POOL, PORT OF LONDON

© Sport and General

Water's Prestige as Fire Antagonist Threatened by Use of Inert Gases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Fighting fire with fire often helps subdue flaming forests, but it seems unlikely to be much used in cities. There water has been the conventional thing. Now, however, water appears likely to go out of style. The really up-to-date, smart method of discouraging a fire is to smother it with inert gases, so preventing damage by water. This was made apparent at a recent international exhibition of fire-fighting appliances on the banks of the Seine.

It is common knowledge that a flaming article plunged into a vessel containing carbon dioxide gas is at once extinguished. Hungary has contributed a large-scale application of this experiment in a motor fire extinguisher operating on what is called the Szilvay system. It already has been used successfully to halt 30 fires in Budapest. The system uses gases obtained from the exhaust pipes of the fire-engine motor, and so fills the air space where the fire rages as to put out the fire automatically. To add to the effect of the gas an extinguishing powder also is blown into the flames with the gas.

Another departure in fire-fighting apparatus shown was a ladder capable of reaching to a window 150 feet from the ground. Unlike fire-escape ladders hitherto used, this one is made of welded steel, which is said to be a new method of manufacture.

The fire services of many countries were represented at this year's Paris exhibition.

Colonel Pouderoux, chief of the Paris Fire Brigade, was chairman of the exhibition, which continued for three weeks. At meetings attended by delegates from Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Hungary there were papers read and motion pictures shown, all relating to methods of combating fire.

CAPE TOWN MISSIONS ASSIST NEGRO BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, South Africa—In the slums of Cape Town there is now a series of mission stations forming a chain of clubs for Negro boys. At present there are seven of these stations, served voluntarily by a missioner and his helpers and kept going by private subscriptions.

The work was started 30 years ago in a stable from which food was distributed to Negroes every Sunday morning.

The underlying idea of these clubs is not merely giving a boy social recreation. He is encouraged to make things. Boys released from the reformatory are provided for.

GERMAN ATHLETES AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Thousands of American citizens who claim German birth are organizing to aid German athletes to defray expenses for participation in the Olympic Games, it is reported here.

CHAINS OPPOSE NEW YORK MOVE FOR STATE TAX

See Organized Campaign to Force Them, in This Way, to Raise Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Chain stores will be forced to raise their prices if the New York State Independent Retail Merchants' Association is able to induce the Legislature to impose a tax upon the chains, according to Mr. Robert W. Lyons, executive vice-president of the National Chain Store Association. The organization of the independent stores was effected on July 30 with Mr. David Van Gelder as president and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.), of Brooklyn, as counsel.

"The imposition of a state tax upon chain stores can mean but one thing," Mr. Lyons declared. "It is a deliberate effort to force chain stores to charge higher prices for the merchandise they sell. If that is the purpose, and it would seem to be from newspaper accounts, then the public interest transcends the interests both of the independent merchants and the chain stores.

"In view of the fact that similar organizations have been at work this year trying to induce the Legislatures of 39 states to pass similar legislation, and that 37 of these Legislatures has been opposed to the passage of such measures, we are confident that the Legislature of New York State will not be misled by the propaganda of a small minority interest."

At the offices of the National Chain Store Association here it was said that the annual food bill of the United States is approximately $24,000,000,000, of which $15,500,000,000 is spent in retail food stores. There are about 65,000 chain stores, 250,000 independent grocery retailers and 138,000 independent markets and provision stores, the association figures show. The organization figures also indicate that the chain grocery stores sell annually about $3,500,000,000 worth of food, the independent retailers $7,000,000,000 worth and that independent markets and provision dealers sell the balance.

KAISER'S GRANDSON LEAVES FOR DETROIT

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—The administration of the House of Hohenzollern announced yesterday that Prince Louis Ferdinand, second son of the former Crown Prince, had left here on the Europa to resume his work at the Ford factory at Detroit.

Before sailing, the Prince who recently received his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Berlin University, visited his Grandfather, the former Kaiser, at Doorn, Holland.

New Zealand Backs Empire Debt Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Britain's suggestion to the Dominions that a year's payment of war-debt installments owing to the Mother Country should be suspended, as part of the American scheme for a general moratorium of war payments, is welcomed in New Zealand. Warm expressions of gratitude have been offered to Britain by both press and national leaders.

New Zealand pays considerably more to Britain annually in funded war-debt payments than she receives from Germany in reparations, so that if both reparations and debt payments are waived the Dominion will be the gainer.

The question has arisen whether New Zealand should accept an offer which puts an additional burden on the already heavily loaded Mother Country. Mr. W. Downie Stewart, former Minister of Finance, urged in Parliament that Britain's offer should be declined. Mr. Stewart said that, while New Zealand's difficulties were great, those of Britain were so overwhelming that it was surprising that it was able to make this offer to the Dominions. He suggested that New Zealand should inform Britain that it had no wish to take advantage of the offer, beyond the extent to which the Dominion would suffer as a result of not receiving German reparations. Such a gesture, he said, would improve the Dominion's credit.

Mr. George W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, however, said that the Government was unable to take this course. It would have been a fine thing, he said, to make the gesture indicated, and he was sure this would have been in accord with the wishes of the people of New Zealand had circumstances permitted it, but the Government needed every shilling it could get.

The New Zealand Herald suggests that as a set-off against what Britain will lose by the suspension the Dominion should remit customs duties on British goods, to the extent of the Dominion's gain.

The Auckland Star says that New Zealand people should show their gratitude to Britain by helping British trade in every way.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PEARCE WINS SENIOR SINGLES

Myers Second — Toronto Argonauts Finish First on Points

CANADIAN HENLEY REGATTA FINAL STANDING

Club	1st	2d	3d	Pts
Toronto Argonauts	5	5	4	29
Buffalo Westsides	3	5	0	19
Detroit	3	3	2	17
Toronto Dons	4	1	1	15
Bachelors B. C., Phila	3	2	1	14
Hamilton Leanders	2	2	3	13
Lachine	2	1	2	10
Penn A C	1	1	1	6
Wyandotte	1	0	1	4
Ottawa	0	1	1	3
Undine B. C., Philadelphia	0	1	1	3
St. Catharines	0	1	0	2
San Francisco Southend	0	1	0	2
Halifax Jubilee	0	0	2	2
Brockville	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 3—Although the 12 events that composed the third and last day's racing of the forty-ninth annual Canadian Henley regatta on Saturday were all finals, they did not produce the keen finishes that prevailed in the heats on Friday, but there were a number of events that created keen interest and attracted an attendance of 10,000 in the grandstand and along the banks of the old Welland Canal.

The outstanding feature of the day was the senior singles which brought out four starters, Bob Pearce of Hamilton, 1928 Olympic champion, 1930 British Empire champion, and 1931 diamond sculls winner, Ken Myers of Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia, who was second to Pearce at the Oympic regatta three years ago, Joe Wright Jr., of Toronto Argonauts, winner of the diamond sculls and former Canadian champion, and C. L. Stark of Lachine, who won the junior singles on Friday.

Pearce Wins Easily

Pearce, who had defeated the United States champion, Bill Miller, of Bachelors B. C. on Friday, was the favorite and he won in convincing style. He secured a length lead in the first 100 yards and maintained a stroke of 24 for the rest of the 1m. 550-yd. journey. He drew away into a good lead and the race soon developed into a struggle for second place between Myers and Wright. The latter nosed out Myers in their heat on Friday and held the lead until near the three-quarter mark when Myers went into second place and held that position until the end. Pearce was 11 seconds better than Myers who had a length advantage over Wright.

Bachelors B. C. of Philadelphia won three events, the senior doubles in which W. E. Garrett, Gilmore and Myers had a good margin on the Clark twins of the Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, who held off the challenge of D. Marenette and D. Wesmier of Detroit; the senior fours when Buffalo Westsides were second, 1½ lengths back and a length in front of Halifax Jubilees, last year's winners, and the senior fours with coxswain when Westsides were again second.

The senior eights for the Hanlon Memorial Trophy was won by the Penn A. C. crew which also holds the United States title. It was in command all the way and won as it pleased. Toward the finish it hit up a stroke of 40 to the minute and finished fresh, with three lengths of open water between it and Detroit, last year's winners.

Eight-Foot Margin

Practically all of the winners were decided by good margins, the closest being in the 140-pound senior singles when Fred Burns of Toronto Argonauts won by eight feet from R. Cumming of California with T. Clark, United States 145-pound champion, third.

A strong northeast wind, practically head on, opposed the scullers and crews throughout the afternoon, slowing up the times in all events. The summary:

Senior Singles—Won by Robert Pearce, Hamilton Leanders Kenneth Myers, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia, second; Joe Wright Jr., Toronto Argonauts, third. Time 9m. 3-5s.

Senior 140-Pound Singles—Won by Fred Burns, Toronto Argonauts; R. Cummings, San Francisco, second; T. Clark, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—9m. 46 4-5s.

Senior Doubles—Won by W. E. Garrett-Gilmore and Ken Myers, Bachelor B. C.; E. Clark and T. Clark, Undine B. C., second; D. Marenette and D. Wesmier, Detroit, third. Time—8m. 35s.

Senior Fours—Won by Bachelors B. C. (W. Schell, J. Bryne, C. Karle and A. Devine); Buffalo Westsides (C. Kibius, F. Wendele, M. Brett and W. Cunningham), second; Halifax Jubilee (J. Calnen, J. Flemming, B. Bellew and H. Pelham), third. Time—8m. 11s.

Seniors Fours, with coxswain—Won by Bachelors B. C. (W. Schell, J. Bryne, C. Karle, A. Devine and coxswain H. Armstrong); Buffalo Westsides (C. Kibius, F. Wendele, M. Brett, W. Cunningham and coxswain R. Grennell), third; Toronto Argonauts (G. McCabe, M. Chepesuik, G. Robinson, A. Huggins and coxswain A. Stanley), third. Time—8m. 25 2-5s.

150-Pound Senior Fours—Won by Detroit (Armstrong, Bieber, Declercq, and Gregory); Toronto Dons (A. Green, A. Jones, D. Thomson and L. Stansfield), second; Penn A. C., Philadelphia (F. Moser, W. Gerhab, W. Malcolmson and H. Miller), third. Time—8m. 29⅘s.

140-Pound Senior Fours—Won by Toronto Dons (A. Green, A. Jones, D. Thomson and L. Stansfield); Buffalo Westsides (R. Kotting, A. Generas, A. Briggs, and A. Sapecky), second; Lachine R. C., Montreal (E. Burbank, A. Cruickshank, G. Cape and R. Lee), third. Time—8m. 34⅗s.

High School Fours, One Mile—Won by Toronto Argonauts (C. Clark, H. Barker, J. Anthony and J. Houston); Hamilton Leanders (R. Woodward, R. Harvey, T. Feaver, and R. Johnson), second. Time—5m. 38s.

Senior Eights—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia, (J. Bratten, T. Curran, M. Janes, J. McNichol, L. Lawrence, J. Dougherty, D. Barrow, C. Turner and Coxswain T. Mack); Detroit (F. Kimmich, R. Hemmerling, W. G. Smart, H. Goodnough, M. Meyer, R. Dorn, H. Wilson, R. Nester, and Coxswain H. Spicer) second; Hamilton Leanders, (W. Moore, L. Hawkes, W. Fry, J. Zabonsky, W. Thoburn, D. Bowles, A. Taylor, E. Eastwood, and Coxswain L. McDonald) third. Time—7m. 27 3-5s.

Senior 150-Pound Eights—Won by Buffalo Westsides, (C. Flynn, S. Carroll, S. Nowka, A. Sedita, C. Fries, E. Richardson, R. Tobin, E. Gries, and Coxswain G. Thompson); Penn A. C., Philadelphia, (E. Hickson B. Addie, J. Vetterlein, G. Hood, I. Tweed, T. Kerr, J. Beckett, F. English, and Coxswain P. Richards) second; Wyandotte, Michigan (W. Boyce, G. Dunkin, C. Ludwig, D. Donlin, W. Horvath, M. Schwartz, E. Weitzel, E. Robertson, and Coxswain W. Kreger) third. Time—7m. 50 3-5s.

Senior 140-Pound Eights—Won by Detroit (G. Keleman, J. Mitchell, O. Hyde, W. Bevington, H. Clark, W. Ritchie, R. Morrison, M. Morris, and Coxswain J. Ketchum); Buffalo Westsides (K. Auerbach, M. Liddell, W. Davies, T. Benzinger, R. Cotting, A. Generas, F. Briggs, A. Sapecky and Coxswain J. Gardiner), second; Lachine, Montreal (E. Burbank, A. Cruickshank, D. Yuile, T. Montgomery, E. Liddell, L. Hall, G. Cape, R. Lee and Coxswain R. Logan), third. Time—7m. 56s.

High School Eights, One Mile—Won by Hamilton Leanders (R. Woodward, C. Lydell, A. Walker, G. McDiah, A. Singer, R. Harvey, R. Johnson, T. Feaver, and Coxswain E. Johnson); Toronto Argonauts (A. Jolley, C. Paul, M. Archer, N. Harper, J. Anthony, R. Robinson, H. Barker, J. Houston, and Coxswain K. Prout), second. Time—4m. 57⅗s.

TENNIS UPSETS AT MAIDSTONE CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3—National and international tennis reputations went right and left into the discard yesterday, in the first day of play in the annual Maidstone Club invitation tennis tournament for women, and when the play ended for the day, the five survivors did not include several of those expected to come through to the finals.

First, Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, No. 2 on the Wightman Cup team of Great Britain, was defeated in straight sets by Penelope W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., No. 11 on the United States ranking list, 6—4, 6—3, and later in the day, Marjorie A. Morrill, No. 2 ranking player, and listed first in the draw, fell before Mary Greef, of Kansas City, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. Both of these winners were eliminated early in the Sea Bright play last week, Miss Anderson being put out by Mae Ceurvorst, of Wichita, Kansas, in the first round, while Miss Greef was defeated by Miss Morrill in the second.

Dorothy Weisel Loses

Other results, which reversed the ranking standing, included the elimination of Dorothy Weisel, of Sacramento, No. 3 nationally, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, of Santa Ana, No. 5. These came at the hands of players of great reputation in previous years, however, as Mrs. John B. Jessup, the former Marion Zinderstein, and the sensation of the season, was the victor over Miss Weisel, and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, captain of the British team, though better known as a doubles than a singles player, accounted for Miss Cruickshank.

As was the case at Sea Bright, the play of Mrs. Jessup was the feature of the day. She fought a hard battle to defeat Miss Weisel, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, and then eliminated Virginia B. Rice, the Boston player, who ranks sixteenth nationally, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles Scheduled

One other match in the third round is still to be played, with Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière of Southboro, Mass., to encounter Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, better known as Midge Gladman, with the winner scheduled to oppose Mrs. Jessup, while the lower half of the semifinal round will find Miss Greef against Mrs. Shepherd-Barron. Doubles play will begin today also, with several more stars in addition to those competing in the singles scheduled to appear. The summary:

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas, Corbière, Southboro, Mass., defeated Miss Anderson, 6—4, 5—7, 11—9.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Ruby Bishop, Easthampton, 6—1, 6—4.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 9—7, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Alice Marble, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Mrs. Jessup defeated Miss Rice, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Greef defeated Miss Morrill, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Shepherd-Barron defeated Miss Cruickshank, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

WINS TWO SWIMMING TITLES

Claire Walker, Whitin Community Association swimmer, won the United States Junior 880-yard freestyle swimming championship and the 220-yard backstroke New England A. A. A. U. titles to feature the swimming meet held by the Boston Park Department at Columbus Park, South Boston, yesterday. Her times were: 14m. 32⅘s. for the 880, and 4m. 3⅕s. for the 220. A teammate, John Stanas, competing in his fifth race of his career, won the national junior 880-yard freestyle in 13m. 10⅗s. John Osipowich, Worcester Boys Club, barely defeated Stanas to retain his New England A. A. A. U. 440-yard senior freestyle title in 6m. 9⅘s.

HESS WINS SINGLES

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 3—Playing faultless tennis, Jacob H. Hess Jr. of Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Dolf E. Mulhefsen of California in straight sets on the Casino courts here Saturday to win the Virginia state tennis championship. The scores were 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. Hess and Earl Taylor, Texas doubles combination, defeated Mulheisen and Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson, Californians, for the doubles championship, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3. In winning Saturday, Taylor and Hess reversed the outcome of the final match of the West Virginia championship a week ago in which they were defeated in straight sets by the Californians.

FRAME WINS 25-MILE RACE

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 3 (AP)—Fred Frame of Los Angeles captured the 25-mile automobile race feature at the Woodbridge Speedway yesterday in 19m. 31s. For the first 40 laps Frame fought a bitter battle with Jimmy Gleason of Philadelphia for the lead. Then Gleason's car developed slight motor trouble and Frame went out in front to winby an eighth of a mile. Larry Beals of Nobscot, Mass., was third.

HAYSEED IV IS VICTOR

HALIFAX, N. S. (Canadian Press)—The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club coronation cup, emblematic of racing yacht superiority on the north Atlantic, was won recently by Hayseed IV, owned by Mrs. Wurtz, of Chester. The yacht had a margin of three minutes on corrected time over Highlander, owned by W. R. MacAskill, of Halifax. Four other yachts competed over the 20-mile course.

MISS McSHEEHY BREAKS RECORD

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3—Miss Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., New England medley champion, broke the United States long-course record for the 220-yard backstroke at Newport beach yesterday. Miss McSheehy bettered Miss Eleanor Holms's mark of 3m. 3-5s. by four-fifths of a second. Helen Johns of Brookline, Mass., won the 100-meter freestyle event in 1m. 13 2-5s.

FOOTBALL COACH RESIGNS

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 3 (AP)—J. F. McKale, for 18 years head football coach at the University of Arizona, resigned Saturday to devote his entire time as director of athletics. McKale will be succeeded as football coach by Fred Enke, varsity line coach since 1925. Enke is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he played tackle and center.

A'S HAVE LEAD OF 10 GAMES

Yankees Pressing Senators for Second Place—Boston Doing Well

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	28	.725
Washington	63	37	.630
New York	58	41	.586
Cleveland	48	53	.475
St. Louis	43	55	.439
Boston	40	60	.400
Chicago	37	61	.378
Detroit	37	65	.363

RESULTS AUG. 1

Boston 9, New York 2.
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 6, Detroit 0.

RESULTS AUG. 2

New York 4, Boston 1.
Boston 1, New York 0.
Detroit 8, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 9.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 6.

One more week of playing in the American League did not bring about a change in the standing. The Philadelphia Athletics continued to be the class of the circuit by a wide margin, with the Washington Senators holding their grip on second place. New York stayed behind the Senators. Cleveland is the fourth club in the first division. St. Louis, Boston, Chicago and Detroit are in the second division in that order.

With a lead of 10 full games, the Athletics seem to be comfortably riding through to another American League pennant, their third in a row. Connie Mack's team is playing great ball and it deserves to win the championship again if this high standard of playing is continued. Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg are doing most of the pitching, with Mahaffey, Hoyt, MacDonald and Rommel also seeing service quite often. Averages reveal that the A's won four games out of six played during the past seven days, a record similar to that of Washington. The Yankees won four and lost the same number, while the Indians triumphed twice and were defeated four times.

The Red Sox looked the best in the second division, winning five and losing three. Chicago also lost three, but won four. The Browns won two out of six, and the Tigers two out of seven.

The Senators do not consider that they are out of the race. They still believe, and have a good reason to do so, that they will overtake the A's before October arrives. The Yankees, in the meantime, are trying their best to push the Senators out of second place. The New York club does not expect to win a pennant this year, but does figure on finishing second. Cleveland may find it rather difficult to hold on to fourth place, with some of the stronger second-division clubs moving up.

It seems that Shauno Collins knew what he was saying when he said that the Red Sox would not finish in last place. Perhaps they will not go any higher, but the White Sox and Tigers will find it hard to take any steps upward.

Starters Named In Amateur Golf

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The honor of leading the army of 152 amateur golfers off the first tee in the battle for the United States amateur golf championship, starting at the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Aug. 31, goes to Jack Westland of Winnetka, Ill., and Ellsworth H. Augustus of Willoughby, Ohio.

The pair will drive off at 8:30 a. m. for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round and will be followed five minutes later by Dexter Cummings of Lake Forest, Ill., and W. Chasteen Harris of Memphis, Tenn. The starting times anounced yesterday by the United States Golf Asociation send off a pair every five minutes until 2:45 p. m. The times change for the second 18 holes on the following day.

Harrison R. Johnston of Minneapolis, Minn., 1929 champion, will have as his partner T. Phillip Perkins, former English champion. They will tee off at 10:10 a. m. Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., who lost 9 and 8 in the finals to Bobby Jones last year, will start 10 minutes earlier, accompanied by John De Forest, young English star.

Johnny Goodman, who rose to fame by eliminating Bobby at Pebble Beach two years ago, goes out with Charles (Chick) Evans, a former titleholder, at 10:55. Dr. O. F. Willing, of Portland, Ore., former member of the Walker Cup team, and George J. Voigt of Mamaroneck, N. Y., take to the fairways at 11:45. Maurice J. McCarthy of Harrison, N. Y., and C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian, start their first 18 holes at 10:20.

The 32 lowest scores for the 36 holes qualify for match play, which starts Sept. 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK TENNIS

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—The New Brunswick provincial tennis tournament was won yesterday by W. L. Rennie of Toronto, Ont., who defeated Georges Leclerc of Ottawa, Can., 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, in the finals of the men's singles. Joseph Condon and Leclerc won the men's doubles by defeating S. F. Cook and J. E. Porter, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1. Lloyd Keating and Louise Manny won the mixed doubles by defeating Porter and Elouise Young, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6. The matches were played at the Aroostook Valley Country Club here.

SPECIAL RACE FOR VISITORS

COWES, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Royal Yacht Squadron announced yesterday it would hold a special race around the Isle of Wight for Foreign Cruising yachts Wednesday. The race has been arranged out of compliment to the owners of American yachts which recently crossed the Atlantic in the Newport-to-Plymouth cruise. The Marquis of Camden, vice-commodore of the squadron, will present a cup to the winner of Wednesday's race. Second and third place prizes also will be given. The distance will be about 60 miles.

TILDEN BOWS TO KOZELUH

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 3 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, world's professional tennis champion, was unable to cope with the consistency of Karel B. Kozeluh, fellow member of the troupe of barnstorming professionals, who battled his way to a hard five-set victory, 3—6, 9—7, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, yesterday, at the Onwentsia Country Club. Heavy winds and an intermittent sprinkle bothered both players considerably. Tilden erred repeatedly in the final set.

Mrs. Moody Wins At Sea Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 3—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., has won her way to victory at Sea Bright at last. After failing for 10 years to place her name on one of the historic Sea Bright bowls, she succeeded on Saturday in winning in overwhelming style from her many-times rival, Helen M. Jacobs, 6—0, 6—0, after a few minutes over a half hour of play, in the final round of the women's singles of this year's tourney.

It was a crushing defeat that the many-times champion administered to her chief American rival. Bearing down with her most powerful strokes right from the start, against a rival that fought hard but unavailingly, Mrs. Moody never gave Miss Jacobs a chance to get set for her shots, and forced the latter into many errors. In the first set, Miss Jacobs never scored a single placement, and contributed 15 outs to the total of 26 points of Mrs. Moody. In the second set, Miss Jacobs managed to score more placements than Mrs. Moody, but she was still heavily in the majority on errors and only in the final game stood any chance of getting a game. This game went seven minutes, or almost a quarter of the entire time.

Van Ryns Prize Winners

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, separately and together, were the chief gainers of prizes and honors this year at Sea Bright, though this was altogether in doubles. Following up the success of the former Midge Gladman in the final of the women's doubles on Friday with Josephine N. Cruickshank, her husband combined on Saturday with Wilmer L. Allison Jr. to defeat the 1929 winners, R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4. Lastly, husband and wife tackled Miss Cruickshank and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., winner of the men's singles, in the finals of the mixed doubles, and with Mrs. Van Ryn standing up in brilliant style against the finest volleys of the singles winner, the Van Ryns scored another straight-set victory, 6—3, 6—4.

Right from the start of the match between Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs, it was evident that both were in earnest in their intent to win. The very first rally, with both shooting from back court, proved this, with Miss Jacobs finally winning the point after a dozen exchanges, when Mrs. Moody sent the ball just over the back line. But though Miss Jacobs, who was serving, led at 40—30, the former champion was forcing her to take the defensive, and the game went to Mrs. Moody after deuce had been called twice.

Set Ends in Twelve Minutes

Then down came the storm of wallops which settled the supremacy. With the exception of twice, when Mrs. Moody, in her eagerness to settle matters, sent the ball over the back line, every point in the next four games went to her, and though Miss Jacobs made a brief stand at set point, to force Mrs. Moody into two errors in the final game, the set ended in 12 minutes from the first ball.

Helen Jacobs made a better start at the beginning of the second set, taking two points in the first game on her own shots for placements. Mrs. Moody was not attempting to score on earned points during this part of the match, but her power was unabated, and these tactics forced Miss Jacobs into errors, so that the latter took only two points in each of the first three games and three each in the next two. Miss Jacobs was now settled in her play, and was scoring real placements by drawing Mrs. Moody forward and then shooting for openings with fair success. But the power of the drives of Mrs. Moody, which she was always ready to increase whenever Miss Jacobs showed signs of getting a game, prevented such an event, and though the final game went 18 points after Mrs. Moody had two chances to end it at 40—15, she finally forced a net by Miss Jacobs to settle the battle. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT. WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, Calif., defeated Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, and R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—4.

YACHT RACING OFF MASSACHUSETTS

Over 800 yachts, most of them under 20 feet on the water line, were sailed in nearly 100 classes by 15 yacht clubs in Massachusetts waters on Aug. 1. One of the largest fleets ever engaged in the sport in Massachusetts was the squadron at Marblehead, which totaled 271 boats in the first of three regattas, held by the Eastern Yacht Club in the big summer series. One of the interesting features was the victory of the Q class Bat, owned and sailed by the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, who is spending his vacation in pursuit of his favorite recreation.

Second in point of number was the event at the Edgartown Yacht Club of 187 yachts, representing a dozen yacht clubs in southeastern Massachusetts, which started in the eighth annual regatta.

Nearly 100 boats sailed in the forty-seventh annual event of the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass., while club events took place at Gloucester, Cohasset, Duxbury, Chatham, Nantucket, Wiano and New Bedford.

GERMAN GIRL MAKES NEW WORLD RECORD

MAGDEBURG, Germany, Aug. 3 (AP) — Fräulein Ellen Braumueller bettered her own women's world javelin throw record here yesterday. Winning the pentathlon with the German record-breaking total of 395 points, Fräulein Braumueller tossed the javelin 42.28 meters. Her own listed record is 40.27 meters.

Fräulein Dollinger of Nuremberg, tied the world's record of Mrs. Lina Radke for the 800 meters when she was timed in 2m. 16.8s.

Other new German records set were: Frau Thymm, Leipzig, 100 meters 12s.; Fräulein Mollenhauer, Hamburg, discus, 39.16 meters; Fräulein Pirch, Berlin, 80-meter hurdles, 12.3s.; Fräulein Dollinger, 200 meters, 25.2s.

Lachine Victor In Canoe Regatta

CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION STANDING

Club	Places 1st	2nd	3d	Pts.
Lachine	6	3	2	38
Balmy Beach	1	1	3	10
Cartierville	1	2	1	10
Otterburn	1	0	1	6
Grand Trunk	1	0	1	6
Island Aquatic (Toronto)	1	0	0	5
Sudbury	0	1	1	3
Gananoque	0	1	1	3
St. Lambert	0	1	0	2
Valois	0	1	0	2
Parkdale (Toronto)	0	1	0	2
Ottawa (New Edinburghs)	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, Que., Aug. 3—Paddlers from the Lachine Club practically swept the Richelieu River here on Saturday in the thirty-first annual regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association, winning six of the 11 championship races, finishing one-two-three in the senior singles as well as taking both war-canoe races, the three feature races of the day.

Lachine amassed a total of 38 points against 10 for their nearest rivals, Balmy Beach of Toronto and Cartierville. Aided by the Lachine total the eastern Quebec division outscored the western or Toronto clubs by 64 to 20, while the northern division was third with 4 points, securing only one second and two thirds. The summary:

Senior Singles—Won by Ernie Jarvis, Lachine; Sandy Lindsay, Lachine, second; E. Whittall, Lachine, third. Time—4m. 4s.

Senior Tandem—Won by Sale and Findlay, Island Aquatic, Toronto; Lindsay and Whittall, Lachine, second; Jarvis and Gammon, Lachine, third. Time—3m. 49 3-5s.

Senior Four—Won by Lachine (A. Lindsay, E. Whittall, I. Jarvis and W. Gammon); Sudbury (G. McCubin, J. James, J. McInnes and W. Beaton), second; Balmy Beach (R. Nurse, Porter, Evans and McKnight), third. Time—3m. 16s.

Intermediate Singles — Won by K. Mooney, Cartierville; O. Olsen, Lachine, second; Saker, Balmy Beach, third. Time 4m. 2s.

Intermediate Tandem—Won by Charters and Chenery, Balmy Beach, Toronto; J. Wing and O. Wing, Gananoque, Ont., second; J. Ferguson and F. Strike, Otterburn, Montreal, third. Time—3m. 43s.

Intermediate Four—Won by Lachine (Hurwitz, Prosser, Sloan and Weir); St. Lambert (O'Neil, Barclay, McGregor and Phelan), second; Grand Trunk (Scott, Erskine, Collingan and N. McLean), third. Time—3m. 24 2-5s.

Junior Singles—Won by McLean, Grand Trunk, Montreal; L. Pettingill, Cartierville, Montreal, second; J. McInnes, Sudbury, third. Time—4m. 53s.

Junior Tandem—Won by Hill and Weir, Lachine; Smith and Kenton, Valois, second; Charters and Chenery, Balmy Beach, third. Time—3m. 56⅕s.

Junior Four—Won by Otterburn (Strike, Ferguson, Ledoux and Robertson); Cartierville (Pettingill, Culhane, Napper and Golden), second; Gananoque (Willis, Deir, Potter and Harden), third. Time—3m. 25⅗s.

Half-Mile War-Canoe Race — Won by Lachine, V. Chisholm's crew; Parkdale, Gillam's crew, second; Cartierville, C. Gillelan's crew, third. Time—2m. 53⅘s.

One-Mile War-Canoe Race—Won by Lachine, V. Chisholm's crew; Balmy Beach, Thorne's crew, second; Ottawa, New Edinburgh, C. Powers' crew, third. Time—6m. 02s.

Singles (double blade) Exhibition—Won by Carl Gruber, Island Aquatic, Toronto; Pritchard, Island Aquatic, Toronto, second; G. Potter, Gananoque, third. Time—3m. 53s.

Junior Four With Turn, Exhibition—Won by St. Lambert, Que. (F. O'Neil, F. Ferrie, W. Young and J. Phelan); Island Aquatic, Toronto (Sale, Findlay, Miller and Thompson, second; Gananoque (F. Willis, S. Potter, E. Dier and J. Harding), third. Time—3m. 36⅕s.

CANADIANS LEAD YACHTING SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEASIDE PARK, N. J., Aug. 3—With half of the series completed, the Canadian yachtsmen representing the Royal Saint Lawrence Yacht Club are leading the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association sailors, representing the United States, in the international sloop series, 22 points to 18. The second half of the event will take place on Lake St. Louis near Montreal, Aug. 21 and 22, two races being held on each of these days.

After getting away to a poor showing on the first day's racing off here Friday, when the Canadians took the lead by scoring 14 points to only 6 for the Americans, the latter came back in fine shape Saturday, capturing first and second places in the third race and first and fourth in the fourth to give them 12 points for the day against 8 for the Canadians.

Scandal, sailed by F. Slade Dale for the United States, won the third race with Scamp, sailed by E. J. Schoettle Jr., United States, second. Schoettle sailed the Scandal in the afternoon, to win that race; while Dale sailed the Witch and finished last, G. S. Hanna, Canada, had Scamp in this race and brought her in second. The summary:

THIRD RACE—Course, 9 Miles

Boat, Skipper and Country	Elapsed Time h. m. s.
Scandal, F. S. Dale, U. S.	1 31 39
Scamp, E. J. Schoettle Jr., U. S.	1 32 14
Witch, G. S. Hamilton, Canada	1 35 57
Shadow, G. S. Hanna, Canada	1 36 48

FOURTH RACE—Course, 9 Miles

Boat, Skipper and Country	Elapsed Time
Scandal, E. J. Schoettle Jr., U. S.	2 04 48
Scamp, G. S. Hanna, Canada	2 09 14
Shadow, G. S. Hamilton, Canada	2 11 47
Witch, F. S. Dale, U. S.	2 12 02

PELL'S PUTTING COSTLY

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Frank Noyes of Ardsley, N. Y., won the 36-hole final of the annual Wyantenuck Country Club golf tournament from Williamson Pell Jr., 7 and 6, here Saturday. At the end of the morning round Noyes was 2 up and at the end of the fifteenth hole he had increased his margin to 5 up. Pell, however, won the next three holes, but his putter betrayed him and Noyes closed him out on the thirtieth green.

LIPTON DENIES REPORTS

COWES, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday denied reports published in New York that he was leaving for the United States late this month with a challenge from the Royal Yacht Squadron for the America's Cup. Sir Thomas plans to accompany his defeated America's Cup challenger, Shamrock V, in his steam yacht Erin until the end of the British racing season at Dartmouth Aug. 29. In September he plans to go to New York purely for a business visit.

HAKOAH TIES WITH CUBANS

HAVANA, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Hakoah All-Stars of New York tied with the Centro Gallego team, soccer champions of Cuba, yesterday, 2 goals all. The New York aggregation next sails for Costa Rica.

GERMANS HOLD ATHLETIC MEET

National Track and Field Titles Decided at Berlin

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 3—Under a blazing sun, athletes from all parts of Germany concluded their two-day attack on records here yesterday, but the heat worked against high-classs times and distances.

Even the redoubtable Dr. Otto Peltzer of Stettin required 1m. 58.9s. to win the 800 meters in one of the prettiest races of the day. Danz of Charlottenburg, challenged Peltzer when the latter pulled into the lead at 500 meters and raced step for step with the eventual winner until 100 meters from the tape, when Peltzer put on a burst of speed to win by five meters.

High Jump a Duel

The running high jump developed into a duel between Koepke of Stettin, and Bornhoff of Limbach, the former winning with a leap of 1.9 meters. Moelle of Koelner leaped 7.47 meters in the broad jump to dethrone the 1930 champion, Kocherman, who was second.

Jonah, of Bochum, and Korning, of Charlottenburg, staged a fierce contest in the 200 meters, the former winning in 22.2s.

One of the most remarkable performances, considering the heat, was Schaumberg's victory in the 5000 meters, which he ran in 15m. 4.7s, with Syring second. Wegener, of Kiel, hurled the basketball 68.53 meters to beat Reymann, of Winnsdorf, by a full meter.

Emil Hirschfield, world's record holder, had little trouble winning the shotput with a toss of 15.56 meters, with Schneider second. Stock, of Königsberg, easily won the javelin throw at 63.65 meters.

Schumann Wins Title

Schumann, of Berlin, retained the 400-meter hurdle title, although Kuerten, of Dusseldorf, forced him to travel the route in 56.7s.

Frankfort dethroned Charlottenburg in the 400-meter relay in 41.6s., the defending champion placing second. Hamburg repeated its 1930 victory in the 1600-meter relay in 3m. 6s.

The chief prize on the opening day, Saturday, fell to a German-American, Paul Debryun, who captured the classic Marathon as a representative of the Deutscher Social Club of New York. The huge crowd at the Berlin Stadium leaped to its feet with a wild cheer as Debryun trotted home first by a decisive margin, beating his nearest rival, Geisler, of Charlottenburg, by nearly a kilometer, about two-thirds of a mile. The winner covered the full Marathon route of 42.2 kilometers (26 miles, 385 yards) in the good time of 2h. 47m. 19.3s.

Krause, of Berlin, bettered his 1930 mark in winning the 1500 meters in 3m. 57.6s. in a great duel with Wichmann, of Charlottenburg.

Jonah Wins 100

Metzner, of Frankfort, clipped a second from last year's time in winning the 400 meters in 48.4s., with Buechner, of Leipzig, second. The 100-meter final was won by Jonah in 10.8s. Petris, of Hanover, won the 0,000 meters from Molitor, of Berlin, in 31m. 59.2s.

Beschetnick romped off with the 110-meter high hurdles in the good time of 15s., beating Wegener, of Schoneberg.

The pole vault went to Wegener, of Hall, the German champion, with a mark of 13ft. 3⅛in., just a fraction of an inch short of his own record.

Other winners were: Shotput Lingnau, 10.75 meters (35ft. 4in); discus throw, Hoffmeister, 45.48 meters (149ft. 3in); hammer throw, Mang, of Regensburg, 43.86 meters (143 ft. 11in.); running hop, step and jump, Drechsler, 13.72 meters (44ft. 11in.).

British Win In Paris, 67 to 53

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 3—Britain's track and field stars, who are expected to twinkle so brightly at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next summer yesterday—thanks mainly to the sprinters—defeated the cream of France's athletic talent by a convincing margin of 67 points to 53 in the eighth annual meet between the two countries.

In the running events with the exception of the 1500-meter and 5000-meter races, the Britishers swept the board, but as usual came off poorly in the field events whereof they secured only one event, the high jump.

The outstanding battle of the day was that between Jules Ladoumegue, France, holder of the world's record at 1500 meters, and R. H. Thomas, holder of the British one-mile record. Ladoumegue was ordered back from Berlin by the French Amateur Athletic Federation and he managed to beat Thomas by four and one-half yards after the Englishman held a lead at 300 meters from the finish. The French ace just showed in front in the closing stages and resisted every challenge Thomas made. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by E. L. Page, Britain; F. P. Reid, Britain, second; H. J. Cohen, Britain third. Time—10⅘s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by F. P. Reid, Britain; Georges Auvergne, France, second; R. Murdoch, Britain, third. Time—21⅘s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by G. L. Rampling, Britain; J. A. T. Hanlon, Britain, second; M. Reliat, France, third. Time—48s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Thomas Hampson, Britain; T. H. Scrimshaw, Britain, second; R. H. Powell, Britain, third. Time—1m. 55⅗s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Jules Ladoumegue, France; R. H. Thomas, Britain, second; A. A. Harriss, Britain, third. Time—3m. 53⅗s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by J. Rochard, France; J. A. Burns, Britain, second; J. W. Winfield, Britain, third. Time—15m. 11⅘s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Thomas Evenson, Britain; G. W. Bailey, Britain, second; H. Waltisburger, France, third. Time—9m. 25 2-5s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by D. O. Finlay, Britain; Lord Burgley, Britain, second; R. St. G. Harper, Britain, third. Time—15 1-5s.

High Jump—Won by G. Turner, Britain, 1.88 meters (approximately 6ft. 2in.) P. Poirier and R. Philippon, France, tied for second, 1.85 meters (6ft. 1in.).

Long Jump—Won by R. Paul, France, 7 meters, 8½ centimeters (23ft. 2¾in.); W. L. Land, Britain, second, 6.79 meters (22ft. 3¼in.); H. J. Cohen, Britain, third, 6.78 meters (22ft. 3in.).

Shotput—Won by A. Duhour, France, 15.15 meters (49ft. 8⅝in.); Drecq, France, second, 14.39 meters (47ft. 2½in.); J. Noel, France, third, 13.50 meters (44ft. 7in.).

Discus Throw—Won by K. Winter, France, 47 meters 34½ centimeters (154ft. 1¾in.); Noel, France, second, 45.08 meters (147ft. 11in.); K. H. Pridie, Britain, 41 meters (134ft. 6¼in.).

Pole Vault—Won by Vintousky, France, 3.87 meters (12ft. 8¼in.); Ramadier and Crepin, France, tied for second, 3.70 meters (12ft. 1¾in.).

1600-Meter Medley Relay—Won by France (Ladoumegue, Beigbeder, Rosseau and Reliat); Britain (Gutteridge, Saunders, Page and Lord urghley) second. Time—3m. 28 2-5s.

Score—Britain 67 points, France 53 points.

GIANTS FORCE CHICAGO BACK

New York Club Takes Second Place Away From Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	64	38	.628
New York	54	43	.557
Chicago	54	45	.545
Brooklyn	54	48	.529
Boston	47	50	.485
Pittsburgh	46	50	.479
Philadelphia	40	59	.404
Cincinnati	37	63	.370

RESULTS AUG. 1

New York 2, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, St. Lous 2.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.

RESULTS AUG. 2

New York 4, Boston 2.
New York 6, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.

One change took place in the National League pennant race during the last week. The St. Louis Cardinals remained out in front and now have a lead of 7½ games over their nearest opponent. The New York Giants went up a step during the seven days and took second place from the Chicago Cubs. Brooklyn held fourth position and is only one game away from the Cubs. The standing in the second division remained unchanged, with Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati coming in that order.

The best record for the week was compiled by the Pirates, who won four games and lost two, and went to within one half a game of the Braves, who won three and lost the same number. According to the records, the Giants won three and lost three, but these averages do not include Sunday's games and that day the New York club won both ends of a double-header from Boston. This double victory put the McGrawmen one full game ahead of the Cubs, who won four and lost four for the week. Brooklyn's record was three and three.

The Cardinals did not have a very sucessful week, although they won three and lost four. The Reds won and lost three, while the Phillies bring up the rear by winning two out of six.

Somehow, the Cards have opened a fairly wide gap between themselves and the Giants, Cubs and Robins, and taken away the closeness of the race. Their lead of 7½ contests is not a substantial one, however, and a spurt by any one of the three threatening clubs would change the entire outlook of the race. The Pirates are down in the second division, but are playing good ball and promise to climb higher. The Braves must show more batting punch if they wish to remain where they are.

Rogers Hornsby is changing his men around, trying to get a winning combination over in Chicago. His team may hit a winning stride at any time and nose out the Giants and Cardinals. The Robins are still very much in the race and will give their opponents a battle until the final curtain falls. The Reds and Phillies should stage a battle of their own for last place.

POLISH OARSWOMEN WIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng., Aug. 3 — Polish oarswomen, who have been attracting much interest on the Thames River recently, had the satisfaction on Saturday of winning two international races which were the object of their visit. In single sculls, Janina Grabicka, Poland, defeated Enid Chamberlain on a foul, the English girl steering unintentionally into her opponent's water, and in the fours with a coxswain the Polish women had a clear-cut victory by three lengths.

BURKE DOWNS VON ELM

TECUMSEH, Ont., Aug. 13 (AP)—Billy Burke, United States open champion, triumphed over George Von Elm, Saturday, with a 71, one under par, in an exhibition game at the Lakewood Golf and Country Club. Von Elm turned in a card of 76. Burke was out in 38, one over par, and in with 33, two below. Von Elm was out in 41 and in with a par 35. The game was the first of a touring series between the champion and the runnerup, who gave him a 144-hole fight at Toledo.

N. Y. BOAT WINS AT COWES

COWES, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—The six-meter yacht Lucie, owned by Briggs S. Cunningham of New York, Saturday won a brilliant race at the opening of Cowes Week. Lucie beat the crack British boat Felma by more than a minute in light wind. The American boat will compete daily in the regatta.

NURMI BEATS SHRUBB'S TIME

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Aug. 3—Paavo Nurmi, renowned Finnish runner, who holds world's records at four miles with 19m. 15⅘s., had no difficulty in beating Alfred Shrubb's British record of 19m. 33 2-5s. here Saturday. He returned 19m. 20 2-5s.

WRIGHT WINS CANADIAN TITLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 3 (AP)—Dr. Jack Wright of Montreal regained the Canadian singles tennis championship Saturday by defeating Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, in the final round. Wright held the title in 1927 and 1929.

Restaurants

SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu RESTAURANT MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

Fall Football Fashion Note

By the Associated Press

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 3

FALL'S football fashion note has already come from North Carolina State College.

Athletic officials announced the Wolfpack eleven will be clad in red shoes, red stockings, red pants and red helmets.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE LEAD IN TENNIS

EASTBOURNE, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—The combined Oxford-Cambridge tennis team Saturday led the Harvard-Yale forces, 5 matches to 2 at the end of the first day's competition.

Two more days of play remain, 12 singles and nine doubles matches being scheduled.

The summary:

SINGLES

R. K. Tinkler, Oxford, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Harvard, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

E. M. Buzzard, Oxford, defeated R. C. Ingraham, Harvard, 6—4, 7—5.

C. E. Malfroy, Cambridge, defeated W. B. Breese, Harvard, 6—4, 6—1.

K. C. Gander-Dower, Cambridge, defeated R. W. Ryan, Yale, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES

Hill and Ingraham, Harvard, defeated Buzzard and Tinkler, 6—3, 6—1.

Breese, Harvard, and G. A. Holloway, Yale, defeated B. W. Finnigan, Oxford, and R. J. Ritchie, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—3.

Gander-Dower and Malfroy, Cambridge, defeated Ryan and W. R. Bascombe, Yale, 7—5, 8—6.

VALLEY FORGE TOWER GETS NINE MORE BELLS

VALLEY FORGE, Penna., Aug. 1 (AP)—Nine more bells were added to the carillon in the Washington Memorial Tower at Valley Forge, today, bringing the total number of bells in place to 36. Eventually, the carillon is to have 49 bells.

Two of the bells already in place have been donated by the states of Illinois and Ohio. They weigh respectively 3½ and 3 tons.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Drusilla McCann, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Elsie V. Albert, Pueblo, Colo.
Benjamin L. Lathrop, Western Springs, Ill.
Melchor Guzman, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y.
Ada Guzman, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y.
Maxwell Stinchfield, Rutherford, N. J.
Marion Stinchfield, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. S. W. Cushing, Lancaster, N. H.
Mrs. Mabel A. McFarland, Groveton, N. H.
Miss Ella M. Twombly, Lancaster, N. H.
Linn E. Lockwood, Woodmont, Conn.
Clara M. Lockwood, Woodmont, Conn.
Mrs. Kate Thiebauth, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. A. L. Christiansen, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Sophie P. Paul, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Schultz, Canton, O.
Miss Ida L. Wolfe, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Edna A. Martin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Edna Metzger, Yonkers, N. Y.
Bessie M. Whited, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Martella Weidig, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ralph A. Ebner, Detroit, Mich.
Irene Ebner, Detroit, Mich.
Leslie L. C. Hanelt, Fargo, N. D.
W. W. Powers, New York, N. Y.
Susie Grey Powers, New York, N. Y.
Beulah H. Davis, Hartford, Conn.
Violet Shirk, Hartford, Conn.
William Herbst, Winnwood School, L. I., N. Y.
Sidney S. Morrow, Winnwood School, L. I., N. Y.
Mona Freda Morrow, New York, N. Y.
W. R. Ainley, New York, N. Y.
Catherine Ainley, New York, N. Y.
W. A. Ainley, New York, N. Y.
Florence M. Ainley, New York, N. Y.
George L. Baxter, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ada Crabtree Gleason, New York, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Alice S. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Reginald D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Frances Palmer Davis, Fairmont, W. Va.
Frank C. Davis, Fairmont, W. Va.
Barbara E. Davis, Fairmont, W. Va.
Marian P. Davis, Fairmont, W. Va.
Lina R. Dillon, Westfield, N. J.
C. Lester and family, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.
E. M. Livingston, Schenectady, N. Y.
Guy Shafer, Schenectady, N. Y.
Hewitt Shafer, Schenectady, N. Y.
Suzanne Puygelier, Paris, France.
Pierre Puygelier, Paris, France.
Claude D. Bergen, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Gertrude M. Bergen, Jamaica, L. I. N. Y.
Marjory J. Bergen, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Anne Cleveland Cheney, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ellen Topping, Concord, N. H.
Paul B. Cheney, Philadelphia, Penna.
Lillian M. Newstaedter, Roselle Park, N. J.
Lillian M. Trimble, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alma G. Watson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. R. J. Struthers, Detroit, Mich.
R. J. Struthers, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Serge de Gorin, Chicago, Ill.
Serge de Gorin, Chicago, Ill.
Pearl H. Huguelet, Cleveland, O.
Charles A. Abbey, North Arlington, N. J.
Miss Frances Winemon, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Alma B. Falbe, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Lulu B. Pattersom, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. E. J. Alexander, Oak Park, Ill.
E. J. Alexander, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Walter McCarthy, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Walter McCarthy, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

ENGLISH MODEL YACHTS LEAD

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—Great Britain gained a lead of nine points in the first day of competition on Saturday in the international model yacht races. Great Britain scored 42 points on the opening day, compared with 33 for Belgium, 23 for the United States, and 21 for France. The races continue until Tuesday.

Amusements

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Empire Thea., Bway-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Eve. 8:40

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(8 DAYS HAPPINESS)

WIDER SCOPE IN WORK URGED UPON Y. M. C. A.

World Conference Held Essential for Promotion of International Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 3—A new task for the Young Men's Christian Association, by which it must extend the scope of its work and take on a world aspect, was outlined here yesterday at the last meeting of the six-day session of the world Y. M. C. A. assembly. None of the national alliances of the organization could longer exist on its present limited scale, it was contended in a report which has been referred to the World Alliance meeting at Cleveland Tuesday.

If world-wide peace and brotherhood are to be realized, the report said, "the Y. M. C. A. movement in all lands must seek, through numerous forms of activity, to develop amongits members attitudes of understanding, tolerance, and active good will. At points where it can do so it will align itself with these forces in different countries, working for the abolition of war and the upbuiding of constructive agencies for friendly international intercourse. It will seek to give its members experiences of contact with young men of other nations and races, to the end that the associations everywhere may provide living demonstration of the Christian good will in which they stand."

Environment of Youth

"The environment of youth is that of a secularized and mechanized civilization," the report declared. "Within it young men face the struggle for personal character, the quest of the meaning and purpose of existence, the finding of their niche in industry, the task of establishing their home and family, their responsibilities to the community and the state." The task is to coöperate with youth in the quest for the satisfaction of these needs, and to lead it through the pursuit of these interests "to a sense of its need of God for the integration of its whole life."

It is the duty of the association to concern itself directly and significantly with the economic life of young men and the problems they face in getting a living, the meeting agreed. It must seek to stimulate a desire for culture, for the highest forms of recreation and exercise, for wise enlightenment on home relationships, and to widen its field to embrace rural districts.

High Type of Leader Needed

The report stressed the need of bringing the highest type of leaders into the association and declared that "perhaps the most important service of the world's committee in this field is to make available to the national alliances material on leadership training, and to make provision for coöperation with these alliances for setting up suitable training processes for lay leaders."

It also suggests that the place of women in the Y. M. C. A. be taken up by the World Committee with the aid of the Y. W. C. A. The old religious methods are inadequate to appeal to young men, it was contended, and a thorough overhauling is required.

Among the immediate objectives enumerated in the report are: Making the committees of the Young Men's division of the World Alliance as representative as possible; disseminating full reports of the proceedings and findings of the assembly; collecting and coördinating information of work done in the various fields; and arranging to hold area conferences which can be attended by representatives of national alliances in particular areas.

Youth Wants Realities

Meeting with the Y. M. C. A. was the third assembly of Workers Among Boys. A report adopted by this group also will be submitted to the World Alliance meeting at Cleveland.

While the picture of boyhood presents more contradictory aspects than ever, the report asserts, "youth is in search of realities, and those who have a vital conviction which bears upon the really pressing problems of youth today will find a hearing among them."

The assembly urged that the World Alliance and national and local associations be concerned as to ways in which the message and work of the association can be carried to a larger number of boys of all ages, all classes and social groups; that international camps be continued with the aim of establishing eventually such camps in strategic centers of the world; that arrangements be made for larger numbers of boys to visit camps, homes, and associations in the various nations; that special study outlines for older boys be made to prepare them along the line of international understanding and peace; and that the world's committee urge the national committees to hold annually on Aug. 2 fires of friendship throughout the world.

The delegates to the two assemblies left today for Cleveland.

Youth in Lead Among Jobless

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Twenty-nine per cent of America's unemployed were listed today by the Census Bureau as between 20 and 30 years old.

Approximately 500,000, or 21.9 per cent were older than 50, while 11.1 per cent, totalling 269,795, were between 10 and 20.

The Census Bureau's figures were based on the unemployment count made in April, 1930, with a total of 2,429,062 persons out of a job, able to work and looking for a place.

Of the unemployed, 370,324 were women and the age groups corresponded.

NORTH CAROLINA GIRL WRITES PRIZE ESSAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Miss Elizabeth Barrington, of Raleigh, won first prize of $50 and a free trip to Washington in the finals of the fourth annual essay contest of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Coöperative Association. Miss Vera Arwood of Polkville, took second prize of $25; Howard Williams, of Dunn, third prize of $15, and Miss Beatrice Lockerman, of Salisbury, fourth prize $10.

U. V. Blalock, vice-president and general manager of the Coöperative, told the assembly he thought the time would soon come when coöperative marketing will be taught in the high schools of North Carolina, as is now done in South Dakota.

Wallowing Through a 'Heavy Sea'

From the Egyptian Gazette

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR AT WORK ON INUNDATED EGYPTIAN RICE LAND

The Man at the Helm Seems to Be Experiencing All the Difficulties of Navigating an Ocean Liner Through a "Nor'easter."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Caterpillar tractors are being employed for the first time on lands to be prepared for the cultivation of rice. Because of the fact that the greater part of the rice acreage lies in the valley of the Nile and is annually inundated, these tractors have been fitted with a special track which enables them to work on land covered by water. The use of tractors is expected not only to expedite the work, but also result in importatnt economies.

Orient Was Treated Orientally in Early American Diplomacy

Letter of President Fillmore to Sultan of Muscat Pictured United States With All the Extravaganza of an Arabian Nights' Tale

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Recent researches in the musty files of the State Department have brought to light many interesting documents of the Unied States' early diplomacy, one of the most delightful of which is a letter sent in 1851 by President Fillmore to Seyed Syeed Bin, Sultan of Muscat, at Zanzibar.

Written in the extravagant manner of the Orient, the communication paints a vivid picture of the size and wealth of the United States, the mightiness of its fleet and the power the President wields, and then subtly protests against the Sultan's closing of harbors to American commerce.

Of the correspondence before and after this letter no trace has been found by the department. Its files contain several communications from the Sultan, written on parchment in the heavy black pictorial Arabic. But of President Fillmore's letter to the Sultan only this fascinating document remains.

As to who the exact author was, there is no information available. Mr. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, and the message carries his seal. Because of its marked Oriental style, department experts believe that Mr. Charles Ward, who had been American Consul in Zanzibar for a number of years, and who had been returned to Washington with a report on the situation in Muscat, did the actual composing.

Acquainted With Style

His long residence in the Moorish stronghold unquestionably had acquainted him with the style of diplomatic communications there, authorities say, and it would be natural that President Fillmore and Mr. Webster in writing the Sultan would call upon Mr. Ward.

The letter open with the President explaining that he is Chief Executive of the 31 United States of America, and enumerating each of the states. The message, the President says, he is sending by an officer of high rank in the United States Navy, on the "steam ship Susquehanna, one of the many hundreds of ships belonging to this great nation, which now float over all seas, bearing to all nations offers of peace and good will and serving also as means of defense and national power."

Of the size of his country the President tells the Sultan:

"The United States now extends from one great ocean to the other, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thus we have a range of many thousands of miles of coast always protected by our laws—always open to our friends whom we receive with open arms. From the shores of Oregon and California, we look away to the empire of Japan and the celestial empire of China.

Flowery Land of the Orange

"In thirty days our merchant ships pass from California to China and our steamships in much less time. They have much trade with China and India and the islands of the East. To protect our commerce we have a squadron on the western coast of Africa, and another in the eastern seas. As they pass from one station to the other, I shall order them frequently to stop at Zanzibar and inquire after your health.

"From the region of, ice which bounds the United States on the north to the flowery land of the orange on the south is a journey of 100 days, and from the eastern shores, which receive the first beams of the rising sun, to those on the west, where rest his setting rays, is 150 days' journey, and this immense country is not a sandy waste, but filled with populous cities, traversed by mighty rivers and crowned with lofty mountains. By railroads or in steamboats the citizens of this immense country pass from one place to another with inconceivable rapidity.

"From the seat of Government at Washington I send my commands in a few minutes by the Lightning Telegraph, to all parts of the United States; and they are obeyed. I speak of these things not for the sake of boasting; but in the Spirit of Friendship and Peace, and that you may know that all parts of this country are open to you and your Ships and your people for the purposes of Commerce and Trade. I shall welcome in all our ports the Ships which bear your flag.

"Your vessels can visit all the ports of the United States on the same terms as our own. They may enter our numerous (harbors) in the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico or those of our new State of California on the Pacific, where the quartz rocks of the mountains are filled with gold and the rivers flow over golden beds, and the sands of the ocean shore sparkle with the richest ore."

President Fillmore heartily invited the Sultan to send his vessels to American ports. His ships, the President assures him, will have the same privileges as our own. This is assured under the treaty between the two nations, the President declares, a treaty which is the "law of the land."

Chides His 'Good Friend'

Having thus extended full hospitality to the Sultan's ships the President then chides his "Great and Good Friend" for not being so generous.

"How can you think to be just," the President wrote, "that while we open so many hundred ports to you, you should wish to confine us to a single port, or prevent our ships from going to all parts of your dominions. Great and Good Friend, this cannot be. Free trade everywhere is desirable, for so can the various productions of different countries best be distributed throughout the world. I hope the traffic of our country with yours is mutually beneficial. I hope it will continue and increase."

The President, also in his friendly but regretful manner, expresses chagrin at the Sultan's lack of respect for the American Consul and the flag of this country. Despite the Sultan's long acquaintance with Mr. Ward and their close friendship, President Fillmore wrote, neither the Sultan nor his people honored the American flag.

"The flag of this country," the President said, "was treated by you and your people with disrespect, therefore, Consul Charles Ward left your court. In this matter he acted rightly and I approve his course. He has shown me your letters in which you promise to listen to my wishes. If I send another Consul to Zanzibar, I expect that he shall be treated with equal honor as the consuls of other nations, and that the flag which he hoists, and which is his protection, shall have the same honors paid to it, as the flags of the most-favored nations. In these respects I ask for no superiority over other nations, on the part of United States, neither can I admit any inferiority."

With these business matters out of the way, the President returns again to pleasanter affairs. He commends and congratulates the Sultan on his enlightened suppression of the slave trade, elaborately extends his best wishes and promises to write him frequently.

"I have caused the great seal of these United States," the President says in closing, "the signal of truth and stamp of honor to be placed on this letter by the officer who is entrusted to hold it, and to use it on great and solemn occasions."

GEORGIA AUDIT SHOWS $16,318,506 FOR ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to the annual highway board audit submitted to Gov. Richard B. Russell Jr., by Mr. Tom Wisrom, state auditor, the repair work and highway construction in this State during 1930 cost $16,318,506.20. To the construction of highways was given $12,188,884.23; for maintenance $650,264.97, and for enforcement of the state motor vehicle law $12,524.24.

The greater part of the state's revenue came from gasoline taxes, $13,305,434.41 while $2,068,333.54 came from the Federal Government, and from the County Aid $182,833.81; from city and railroad aid $61,348.00; from ferry fees $3,439.00 and from miscellaneous sources $37,996.46.

Medals Go to 81 Men in Byrd Party

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Medals in recognition of the efforts of the Byrd antarctic expedition have been sent by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd for distribution among the 81 members of his party.

The action was taken under congressional authorization of May 23, 1930. On the face of the medal is a likeness of Admiral Byrd in a polar explorer's garb with the inscription: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition—1928-1930."

On the other side is a picture of one of the expedition's ships and the words: "Presented to the officers and men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted service in connection with the scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the antarctic continent."

BOYCOTT OF WAR BY INVENTORS URGED

LYONS, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—An appeal to the natural scientists of the world to refuse to coöperate in research for new instruments of war, written by Dr. Albert Einstein, was read to the International Conference of the Opponents of War in session here today.

"Those who think that the danger of war is passed are living in a fool's paradise," Dr. Einstein wrote. "We face today a militarism far more powerful and destructive than that which brought on the World War disaster."

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THE TEA ROOM, EVENTH FLOOR

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Michae Souvenir

By DORA. LOVELL

WHEN Michael was ten was given a little room the house for his very It was almost as bi Desmond's, although Desmond five years older than Michael was splendid to know that you do exactly what you liked with and he decided at once to cover walls with pictures of cricketers.

He had a big collection alre and knew he could easily add to because his Uncle Jasper played Kent. Some of the pictures autographed, and these he deci to pin on the wall above the m telpiece. He put his bat in the ner opposite the door, and pla his second school cap on one of knobs of the wardrobe. It wa cricketer's room, he told hims Some day he would have a reg collection of caps, and trophies things; but these would all come time.

Uncle Jasper

When Uncle Jasper arrived for night he was full of enthusiasm Michael's room.

"I didn't realize what a k cricketer you are!" he said, stand at the door and looking round wish I had a jolly little room this!"

He had brought a fine new cric ball for Desmond, and he g Michael a bright half-crown. Mich wished desperately he had brou him a cricket ball. The one he given Desmond was a real leat ball, regulation size and weight, the ones they played with in county matches at that most w derful of all places in Lond Lord's Cricket Ground. Mich thought he had never seen thing so beautiful before, and tur it over and over in his hands.

The next day was Saturd Michael had a music lesson in morning, but Desmond said he co play with the ball in the afterno if he liked because he was go early to Lord's to watch the ope ing of a three days' county mat So after lunch Michael took the b into the garden; but he wasn't a to do much with it because, course, he couldn't bowl to himse Everyone had gone out, and he f a bit lonely

Then he suddenly thought of t new half-crown. Why shouldn't go to Lord's too? It wouldn't ta long to get there if he hurried, a play wouldn't stop until six-thir He pushed the ball into his pock and ran down the road as fast he could go.

He had never been to Lord's by himself before, and when he a rived at the gates he felt a bit ner ous. But there were so many peop passing through the turnstiles tha he slipped in among them, paid shilling, and made his way to seats.

The ground looked splendid. Mi chael hugged himself. The cricketer flannels shone in the sunshine, and the ball bounded over the beautifu ly kept grass as if it were alive. bought a score card for twopenc and then found he had no pencil.

During the interval between thr innings he went onto the ground with other spectators to watch th pitch being rolled. It was wonderful to be so near the wickets; to se the worn places made by the bowl ers' feet, and the marks where th batsmen took center.

When play was resumed he di not go back to his seat but sat o the grass close to the barrier. No on seemed to mind his being there, an it made him feel as if, in a way, h belonged to the players. He too Desmond's ball out of his pocke and rolled it about on the grass bit.

A Mighty Swipe

And then it was that the excitin thing happened. One of the bats men took a mighty swipe. The ba sped over the ground toward Mi chael, a fielder came racing acros to save the boundary, but the bal stopped just before it reached th barrier. The fielder, intent on sav ing runs, dashed up, but instead o returning the real ball he picked up Desmond's, and threw it straight into the wicket-keeper's hands. The next moment he had gone back to his place on the field and Michael was left with the club ball.

What could he do? It was no use trying to tell anyone; the game was going on as usual; no one had noticed what had happened; it was best to do and say nothing for the present.

He took the ball into his hands and looked at it. He could see a few scratches on the leather where it had been cut by the batsmen, each mark standing for a fine stroke. It was a marvelous thing to be actually touching a ball that had been played with in a county match!

There was no chance, when play was over, of catching any of the fielders before they disappeared into the pavilions, and so he left the ground with the crowd and made his way home.

That evening he told Desmond all about it, and they decided the best thing to do was to send the ball back with a letter telling exactly what had happened. It took Michael a desperately long time to write the letter because he kept on having to tear it up and begin again.

When it was finally done he realized that he had forgotten to say that he was Uncle Jasper's nephew, so he added a postscript, ending up by saying that he hoped, when he was grown-up, to play for Kent too. Then he wrapped the ball up in tissue paper, found a little box that just fitted it, and took it down to the nearest post office. He wondered if he should tell the man who weighed the parcels what his own special parcel contained, but decided it was better not to. He saw it taken away and shot down a shaft in the wall, and then he went slowly home.

It was three days later that Desmond came running in with a parcel in his hands.

"Something for you, young Michael!" he said. "Looks exciting. Hurry up and open it."

Michael cut the string and took off the paper wrapping, and out rolled two cricket balls!

"Hello! what's this?" cried Desmond. "Here's a letter, let's read it." It was written on the club notepaper, and was from the secretary thanking Michael for his letter and for returning the ball. He was now sending back his brother's ball, he said, and would be glad if Michael would accept the club ball as a souvenir. At the foot was added, "We hope that when you come to play for your county it will be for Middlesex and not for Kent!"

And that was how Michael came to have a real county cricket ball in the very middle of his mantelpiece.

Sweet William

"YOU know, I'm glad I'm just a common flower, nothing fancy about me," said Calico Sweet William, who had a prominent place in Rosemary's order. "I'm so homely, maybe I'm quite interesting. I have heard it said people sometimes are."

Dark red Sweet William laughed. "Who is getting conceited, now? Just because that little lady with Rosemary stopped before you yesterday and exclaimed, 'O, Rosemary, here's this lovely old-fashioned flower I've always liked, it's turned your head.'"

"No, it hasn't either," Calico retorted. "I've lived too many years to have my head turned now. Even Abraham Lincoln liked me. You know what he said about the Lord's loving the common people, that was why He made so many of them."

Newport Pink Sweet William, recently married into the family and quite a society belle, didn't like his conversation of her Aunt Calico. She looked at her rather haughtily. "Don't brag about being common, Auntie. You have forgotten that you are descended from William the Conqueror, that great leader from Normandy who crossed the English Channel in 1066 and conquered all England. My husband says that is where our name William came from."

"Fiddlesticks!" broke in White Sweet William. "Your husband, since he went to Newport for you, has become very proud. Do you think we were named for a man who conquered by the sword we would be called 'sweet'? There is nothing sweet about a war lord, is there? More likely we were named after that kind Quaker, William Penn, who settled a great state now called Pennsylvania. He was so kind to the Indians that they felt as if he were their brother."

Aunt Calico continued, "That's even better than William the Conqueror. I, too, would have liked William the Conqueror for an ancestor, but, children, the fact is we are just like the Billies of today. There is Rosemary's friend, Billy Brown, there's her father Billy Standish, there's our neighbor Bill Smith, there's the grocery man Bill Jones. I tell you we are just a family of nice plain folks with a good plain name that everyone can pronounce. And because we have always had a good disposition, ready to grow almost anywhere and stand the winters if they are not too cold, we are called 'sweet.'"

Newport Pink started to pout (she had been a spoiled child), but when she looked up and saw Rosemary giving Aunt Calico a particularly loving smile, she forgot her frowns as she thought to herself, "Maybe Aunt Calico is right, after all. It is our disposition that makes folks love us, not the name."

Surprises

know a sunny little town
That nestles by the sea.
Where sandy streets wind in and out
Heedless as they can be.

ome lead down to little shops
Where people go who need
ld chairs and silky rugs and carved
Things—beautiful indeed!

ome stray past twisting rows of trees
To fields of poppy bloom,
here dainty blue and crimson
Elbow the gold for room.

nd some get lost and wander off
To meet the shining sea,
lue, wide and wild—So every street
Holds its surprise for me!

JENNETT SPENCER.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Out to Sea

Little ship, little ship,
Sail with the tide.
Little ship, flutter away.

The rain will refresh you,
The wind will abide.
Sing, little ship, and be gay.

Little ship, little ship,
Dream in the night
Of a port that is waiting afar.

With hope for a pilot,
The moon for a light,
Little ship, Follow your star.

Anna Chipley.

Stay-at-Home Campers

PERHAPS you are one of those boys and girls who wish that they were packing knickers and middies and setting off for a month's stay at some beautiful camp by a seashore, lake or mountain, but who, alas, are not.

Well, don't feel too disappointed if you are not able to get away this year, for you can often find many of the pleasures and activities of a camp right in the city or town where you live, if you will only make use of your opportunities.

If you reside in a large city, the Young Women's Christian Association will give you some good suggestions for your "stay-at-home camp" program. In Boston the "Y" is conducting an indoor and outdoor camp, which is free to any high or grammar school girl in the city. Other branches of the association have established similar camps in various cities throughout the country.

In the Boston Y. W. C. A. stay-at-home camp, a program, like those being carried out at most summer camps may be enjoyed every day in the week except on Mondays and Saturdays. The only charge is a small one for materials in handicraft, and swimming.

Beginning the day's camp activities with a camp sing, the girls attending the "Y" camp are then free to do anything they please from playing tennis, and roller skating, to bowling and other indoor sports. At noon, everybody enjoys a dip in the large swimming pool. Each activity is supervised by a capable director, who assists the girls in perfecting themselves in the many kinds of sport the stay-at-home camp offers.

The campers bring light lunches, and with milk furished by the "Y," a tasty meal is eaten around a long table. After luncheon there is a rest period, and then come classes in all kinds of handicraft, such as bead and basket work, candle dipping and candle making, dressmaking and designing. Dramatics also find a place in the home camp, and during the summer several plays are given by the girls. The cost of the handicraft work is kept down to less than 10 cents for each article.

One of the most delightful activities of these "Y" camps is the weekly hike on Thursday. Under the direction of leaders experienced in all phases of camp life, the group, laden with lunches and dressed in camp togs, start out early in the morning.

Across fields and through woods, stopping now and then to study a flower, a bird or a tree, the campers scamper and romp. Their destination may be a secluded little nook, perhaps by a small, rushing brook. Here a camp is set up and the day is spent around its center.

There are discussions on the interesting objects noted on the morning hike and if the camp is located near a farm, the campers have an opportunity to inspect the lofty, hayfilled barns and learn a little of the dairy and farming industry. At noon a camp fire may be made and then around its friendly flame, lunches are eagerly eaten.

The girls are often shown how to cook dinners and how properly to care for camp equipment.

The rest of the day is spent in short hikes and talks on nature lore, the idea being to make these hours as nearly like a day in a real camp as possible.

Other ways of enjoying the pleasures of summer camping may be found by watching church calendars. Many churches are giving daily courses in home making, sewing, cooking and other helpful crafts.

Then some of the activities of summer camps may be found in public parks, playgrounds and community places. Perhaps there is a small lake or lagoon in the park near your home, where boats and canoes may be hired.

Most cities have bird sanctuaries and many have arboretums. Here you can study the birds and the trees all day long, far from cobblestones and crowded buildings. The zoo, the aquarium, the municipal gardens are also interesting places to visit, and there are many public golf and tennis grounds which you may use.

Finally, there is the camp you can make in your own back yard. Just a few of Mother's old quilts and two poles and you can have a camp which will give you hours of fun. There you can picnic and you may even venture to sleep under its folds.

The Diary of a Starfish

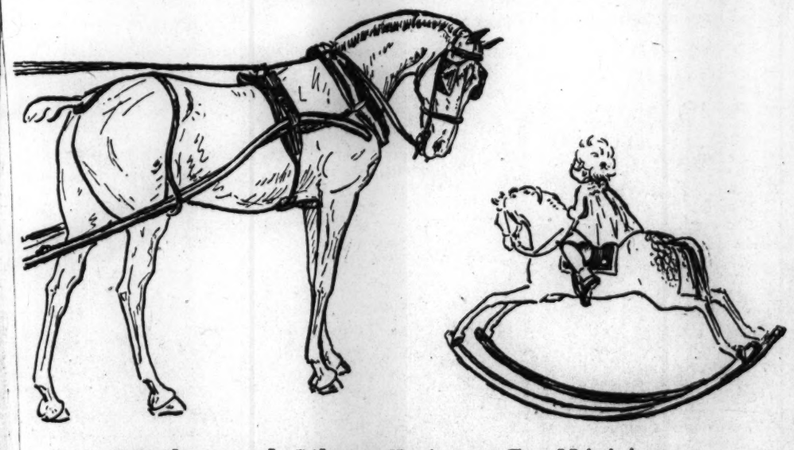
"It is most amazing how many of my relations seem to be staying on this shore just now! Only this morning I came across an aunt and several cousins, and they said they had seen any number of the Starfish family round about.

"One of my cousins had made a good lunch off a small shell-fish and, having digested it, was busy throwing up its empty shell through her mouth. Some people do not realize that this is quite ordinary behavior with us after eating shell-fish, which we swallow whole.

"For my own taste, I do so enjoy oysters, and I only wish I were able to live on the North American coast, where I have relations who settled in the oyster-beds some time ago. In their last letter to me they said they were most unpopular because there was a complaint that, in one fishery alone, ten thousand pounds worth of oysters are destroyed every year by the Starfish family.

"I told my Aunt about something that happened to me one day some time ago when one of my star-rays got cut off by a boy's spade. I felt quite foolish wandering round with only four rays, but a new one has grown in its place again, as it always does. That is better than being cut in half, as my brother once was, but in his case both halves quickly grew new star-rays, and in a few weeks there were two complete starfish instead of one—and I had a new brother for nothing! Some people don't believe this happens, but it's perfectly true. I hope no one will try the experiment on me, however. I should never be able to decide which of the two of me I was.

"I was so amused this morning, lying quite still, while some boys and girls tried to find out where my eyes were. In the end they said I hadn't any; they never dreamt of looking in the right place—at the very tips of my rays. I longed to tell them when they were 'hot' or 'cold' in their search, but didn't know how to make them understand."



Micky and Silver Prince Go Visiting

IV

Again Prince stopped, and Micky saw
A lovely horse outside a door.
"O will you, if you please," said he,
"Talk about yourself to me?"

"Indeed I will," the horse replied,
"Until my master comes outside."

"A hackney I, a carriage horse,
(Though sometimes used to ride, of course),
Before these motorcars did run
We hackneys used to have such fun!"

"For everywhere you wished to go,
'Twas we who took you, don't you know!
And oh, we made the bravest sight,
With all our harness polished bright!"

"With glosy coats and flashing heels,
With gay rosettes and twinkling wheels,
So you would see us stepping high,
With shining carriage swinging by!"

Mick waited till the master came,
Then, as they galloped down the lane,
Said Prince, "My lad, it's time for bed,
So home we'll hurry, Sleepy Head."

Marion Martin.

The Mystery of Rainbow Mine

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter IV

A WEEK of diligent exploring failed to reveal the slightest clue to the mystery of Dan Tower's gold mine, but Keith and Nancy and Lee refused to be daunted by the absence of any encouraging discoveries. Each morning, accompanied by Rip, they started forth with fresh zest for their adventure and renewed determination to find the mine.

On Thursday afternoon their search was interrupted by a sudden energetic shower that descended without warning from a seemingly cloudless sky.

"Why, it's raining and the sun is shining both at the same time!" came Nancy's surprised exclamation.

"It often does that in the mountains," Lee said. "The sky is clear except for the cloud right above our heads. Let's crawl under this ledge until it's over. It won't last long."

"Say, this is great," affirmed Keith, when they had tucked themselves into the aperture beneath the rocky projection. "It's scooped out like a cave and not a drop of rain comes in."

In their sheltered niche the children waited contentedly for the shower to pass. Suddenly Nancy's eyes focused upon the opposite ridge.

The Rainbow

"Oh, see that beautiful rainbow!" she cried delightedly. "I never saw one so close before. And it colors all the rocks and everything behind it."

"It's a whopper, too," observed Keith. "The end of it goes away down below the top of the ridge and seems to rest right on that enormous boulder with the smaller rock on top."

At his observation Nancy's eyes widened with excitement. "Why, maybe that's what your Uncle Dan meant, Lee!" she gasped.

The two boys stared at her for a moment, uncomprehending.

"What Uncle Dan meant?" questioned Lee.

"Yes, when he talked about the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. Maybe he meant the mine was there—over on that ridge—where the rainbow ends."

"By jingo, that's a bright idea, Nancy!" ejaculated Lee. "And that's one place I've never explored. There was a small landslide over on that side of the canyon right after we came to Crystal Creek. Since then no one ever goes up there because the climbing is so hard and there's nothing interesting enough to make it worth while. But if that mine should be over there—oh, boy!"

"The rain has most stopped. Let's hike right over there," Lee proposed, scrambling out from beneath the ledge.

Even Rip seemed to sense the excitement and darted about with a distracted tail and exploratory ears, on the alert for the cause of the sudden commotion.

Descending the slope they were on was easy enough and short work. But making their way up the opposite steep, boulder-strewn incline was quite a different matter. Scrambling across narrow ledges sliding on the shifting gravel, clutching at boulders with toes and fingers they cautiously, laboriously made their way up. When they finally reached the boulder upon which the rainbow hit seemed to rest they were breatless and perspiring in spite of the cool air.

"I'm going to sit down a minute until I get my breath," Nancy panted as she flopped down on the ground by the boulder. "That's the reallest mountain climbing I've done yet!"

Even the two boys were ready to rest a minute before tackling the new search for the mine. Only Rip disdained to be diverted from his arduous investigations and went barking around in search of further adventures.

Chippie and Rip

Suddenly an impish little chipmunk peered inquisitively over the top of a tall boulder and began to upbraid Rip with a vociferous chipping. Rip pricked up his ears and answered "woof-woof" with a challenging motion toward the rock. The chipmunk instantly darted down and Rip went careening after it with gleeful flourishes of his tail.

"The silly!" laughed Nancy watching the dog's amusing antics. "He knows perfectly well that if he gets too close that chippie will dodge down a hole. And the holes are too tiny for him to get even his paw in. But he seems to think it's a wonderful game."

"It's fun to watch him, but we'd better start exploring," Keith observed. "It's beginning to get late."

"I don't see any dug-out places or openings around here," announced Nancy, craning her curly head to inspect their immediate surroundings.

"The opening to the mine may be covered over with sand and rocks from the landslide," Lee told them. "Let's investigate thoroughly around these boulders and work out from here."

"Maybe there's an opening behind this pile of rocks. Let's haul them out and see," proposed Keith.

Lee and Nancy readily assented to his suggestion and after strenuous tugging and pulling they succeeded in dislodging the heap of rocks wedged between the big boulders. But there was no opening behind them.

"The end of the rainbow covered a lot more space than just these boulders," Lee said.

"But if the landslide covered the opening to the mine so that you can't see it, how are we ever going to find it?" demanded Nancy, a note of discouragement creeping into her voice.

"It won't be an easy job, but we must keep on looking now that we have a possible clue," was Keith's determined response.

"Listen! What is that noise?" asked Nancy in a startled voice.

"Sounds like gravel and rocks tumbling down the ravine," Lee frowned. "Where's Rip?"

"Why, I haven't seen him since he started after that chipmunk," said Keith.

The children began to call Rip at the top of their voices, but for once he failed to answer their summons. The sound of gravel rolling down the ravine continued.

"Rip's too sure-footed to slide down the slope," was Lee's assertion. "He's probably chased a chippie into a hole and is pawing at the gravel and rocks, trying to follow it."

"It seems to be down below that ledge. Let's investigate," Keith urged.

They scrambled hurriedly down to the rocky ledge and peered over—just in time to see Rip's jaunty tail disappearing straight into the mountainside below the projection!

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

Our Annual Pet Parade

IN wagons and go-carts, in baskets and boxes, in buses, automobiles and street cars, in the arms of loving master or mistress and on their own four feet, they came, several hundred pets, to the annual Pet Parade that we have every summer in our town.

During the vacation the supervisors at the playgrounds had been telling the children how to treat Tony, the guinea pig, Dot and Dash, the goldfish, Speckle, the hen, and all the rest of the little furry and feathered friends so that they would be well and happy. So it wasn't to be wondered at that everyone was in prime condition on this beautiful July afternoon, just made for a Pet Parade.

There were all sorts of entries and one of the very nicest things about the whole afternoon was that each child thought his own little crow was the blackest, which means that to each his own pet was the very dearest in all the world. The little girl with her tiny fish in a jelly-glass was as pleased with her blue ribbon as the twins with theirs for their Shetland pony.

There weren't many grown-ups among the several hundred at the Parade but I didn't feel a bit out of place. I soon found that all were very glad to show me their pets and talk up their best points. There was Snowball, for instance, a beautiful white Spitz, who looked for all the world like a snowball covered over with white fluff.

Snowball

"Looks as though she had just finished having her Saturday night bath," I said to Snowball's mistress.

"Yes, he has," she answered, happy at my admiration.

Later she came running up delightedly.

"Snowball got the first prize for being the prettiest dog in the parade," she said.

"Good!" I answered. "It pays to take a bath doesn't it, Snowball?"

Snowball wagged her tail and showed her little red tongue as if to say that she advised no one ever to object to a bath again.

Then there was Dandy, a huge angora cat with one green eye and one blue one.

"Won't you please stand right there behind his box to keep the sun off him?" asked Dandy's master of me.

You may be sure I was delighted to be of service to so handsome a creature.

Ever so many interesting things happened during the afternoon. For one thing the pets all hobnobbed together with friendly sociability. A big bloodhound-blue-beagle (at least that is the way his master described him) sniffed with pleased interest at a basketful of yellow kittens that a little girl carried in her arms, while the yellow babies blinked their blue eyes at him in friendly response.

Were all the pets on their best behavior, do you think, so that cats and dogs, parrots and goldfish, turtles, guinea pigs and ponies all met together so happily that afternoon? Or was it because pets that are so dearly loved by their owners learn to be loving themselves? After spending the afternoon at the Pet Parade I am inclined to think that the last answer is the right one and that it is possible to teach our pets to be not only loving to ourselves but to every other living creature.

Great Excitement

The most exciting part of the whole afternoon was when the time came for the trick dogs to go through their paces. First came Curly, a sheep dog, with soft, appealing brown eyes and a brown nose. Curly was a pedigreed dog, one of the very few aristocrats at the whole Parade. But she didn't seem a bit puffed up over this distinction and was as friendly a doggy as one could wish.

It was pretty hot in the blazing July sunshine for Curly, all wrapped up in a thick fur coat, and besides she wasn't used to performing in public so her tricks were not all that they might have been. But we were all glad that she took a prize anyway.

Next came Spot. Spot had no pedigree but was just a very ordinary little fox terrier, homely enough to look at, it must be admitted. Spot's master was a young colored boy about 15. Neither Spot nor his master were in the least disturbed by the crowd. They paid no attention to anyone but themselves. It was very evident that Spot's education had been a labor of love and that neither harsh words nor punishment had entered in. Spot sat up and begged, walked backward on his hind feet, also forward, balanced a bit of bread on his nose, rolled over, shook hands and best of all chased his tail round and round, round and round until everyone was shouting with merriment. We were all very glad that Spot took a prize. It proved, too, that one shouldn't judge by appearances, for just to look at, Spot didn't amount to very much at all.

One of the very nicest things about the whole Pet Parade was how good everyone was. I suppose it was because we were all so much interested in everything that no one even thought of doing anything he shouldn't do. A Pet Parade seems to be a very fine place for everyone to put his best foot forward, children as well as pets.

On the Way Home

There were ever so many prizes given out—the only thing that I was sorry for was that everyone didn't get one. Then at last it was time to go home. As I went out there were two boys standing near the gate. Each had a wagon, one with three cats and a kitten, the other with a hen, two ducks, a turtle and a rabbit.

"Have a good time, boys?" I asked.

"Sure!" said one of them. Then, pointing to his chum, "He got a prize for his ducks."

"Oh, well," responded the ducks' master generously, "of course my ducks got a prize 'cause they were the only ducks there. You've got awful nice cats, only there were so many there, more than anything else. That's why you didn't get a prize, too."

"Besides," I added, "I'm sure the cats don't mind about the blue ribbon as long as they have such a kind master."

The boy beamed. "Sure!" he said. "Anyway, it was great, wasn't it?"

At the corner waiting for the bus was a mother with two little girls, one about 5 and the other about 10.

"What did you bring to the Parade?" I asked of the older child.

"Oh, I didn't bring anything. I just came to look," she answered wistfully.

"I never let the children have any pets," the mother explained. "I'm too busy and they are a lot of bother. But she was just so eager to come today that I had to bring her."

"Children love pets," I ventured.

"That's so," agreed the mother, "I never thought much about it till today. Pets seem to mean an awful lot to children. Maybe I ought to let her have one. She's always begging for one."

"What kind of a pet would you like to have?" I asked the little girl.

Her blue eyes were shining and her cheeks pink with excitement.

"Oh, I would just love to have a little gray kitty! Please, mother, please, can't I have one?"

"Dear little girls with blue eyes and soft little kitties with gray fur make the best of pals," I said to the mother. "I am sure she would take care of it herself, wouldn't you?"

"Oh, indeed and indeed I would! I wouldn't let it bother mother even a teeny-tiny bit!"

The mother gave in and the little girl clung to her and danced for joy. Then their bus came along.

"Good-by," she called to me, waving her hand happily as she boarded the bus.

"Good-by," I waved back, "and lots of fun with the new gray kitty."

Wasn't that the very best way in all the world for a Pet Parade to end, don't you think? C. S.

The Blue Jackal

A jackal once went prowling about on the edge of a sleeping town and fell into a vat of indigo. When he came out he was dyed blue.

"How fine and different I am," he exclaimed. "I don't look like a common jackal. I'm quite fine enough to be the king of all the beasts. Of course, I'm still a jackal but I don't look like one so I'll pretend to be the king of the forest. If I keep this up the other animals may come to think that I really am the king."

He ruled with a high hand over the jackals. Then he extended his sway over the tigers and lions. His success went to his head and he became so haughty and overbearing that his old friends, the jackals, thought it time to take a hand in the matter.

Gathering around the self-appointed king one night they all began to howl. The blue jackal, forgetting his assumed character, joined by instinct in the jackal yelling.

Then the wild creatures laughed in his face and said, "You're no king. You're just a common jackal! Your voice gives you away."

False pretentions, wherever they are found, are just about as effective as those of the blue jackal. What is the use of assuming to be what one is not? Why waste time being a blue jackal?

Hay House

Underneath the haycock
A hungry meadow mouse
Searches all the cupboards
In the round hay house.

Dryingsweet of berries—
Very fine of flavor—
And bits of honeyed blossoms
Also find his favor.

When the mouse is sleepy
He seeks a cozy bed
With wisp of hay for pillows,
A clover leaf for spread.

"Everything is perfect!"
So thinks the meadow mouse,—
"From cellar to the garret
It's a fine hay house!"

JESSIE M. DOWLIN.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Bell Is Cast

"YOU had better get in several tons of pig-copper, Levi. There's this order from Mobile that will have to be cast in another fortnight."

"I've ordered that, Arthur. Two tons, or really one and a half, will be necessary, as this old cracked bell we are melting down will make up more than two-thirds of the weight. Did you see in this letter that the old bell was cast in Toledo, Spain, and that one-eighth part of its weight was made up of a thousand, four hundred and seventy Spanish dollars?"

"Valuable bell and valuable tone, eh?"

"Now to busy myself on this steamboat order for the 'Pike'."

The outer mold for the bell is measured accurately from the drawing. It is formed in an iron case lined with loam, adhesive sand and cattle hair. A "strickle-board" is fixed to an arm and central bar. This sweeps around the loam, until the required bell shape is formed within the case. A structure of bricks, built up tier by tier, makes up the inner mold or core. Coated with loam, this brick structure makes a mold that is also formed by the swinging "strickle-board." Now the first or rough coat is on and the mold is carried to the furnace to dry for a day.

After the bell mold is removed from the drying operation, it is coated with a finer mixture of loam and dried again. Grease coats the mold's surface blackly. "Sleeked," it will give the finished bell casting a clean and smooth appearance when the mold is removed. If an inscription is to be cut on the bell, its identical stamping is made on the outer mold.

"Now, Jacob, put that outer case so that it fits over the core. Fine! All right, Sam, you and Cooper bring the crucible . . . Hold! Pour!" A glittering incandescence of light runs between the molds, liquid brass as fiery radiant as the finished bell will be when shined for use on the "Pike's" upper deck.

"How's the bell getting along, Mr. Parker?" shouts a gruff and hearty voice through the door of Parker and Hanks' Brass and Bell Foundery on Second Street.

"Hello, Captain. She must have about a day and a half to cool. Then we'll clean her up and try out her tone. I've planned her so that she'll have a very deep sweet minor note when she's struck. They'll hear your steamboat for miles up and down river. Her bell's note will be distinguished. By the way, how's the 'Pike'?"

"Excellent, thank you, Mr. Parker. Hello, Mr. Hanks. I've just been making inquiry about our steamboat bell. Mr. Strader wants us to try out our new boat through the Falls at Louisville. The 'Pike' will just go through that narrow passage. But we're going up to the Kanawha for our first trip. But I must be going. Send a boy down when the bell's ready."

"We'll deliver, Captain. Good-by!" Arthur Hanks waved his square-topped derby as the "Pike's" captain passed toward Ludlow Street.

Levi Parker rubbed the molding sand from his large hands, stamped his feet to shake the foundery dirt from his heavy shoes and walked into the foundery office with his partner, Arthur Hanks. He walked up to the long, high bookkeeper's desk, picked up a spindle and pulled from it a sheaf of colored orders.

Long hair he brushed back from his fine forehead. "Ha! An order from Pittsburgh, fifteen hundred pounds; one from Madison, Indiana; two from Lexington, Kentucky. How about tin, Arthur? Also springs for that new invention of Samuel's? You know that's an excellent idea for the large church bells. The tongue cannot touch the bell until it receives a full and distinct stroke on the outer side. This does away with irregular motion and sound. First rate! I say."

The steamboat bell for the "Pike" is cooled. The outer case of the mold is lifted by block and tackle wielded by Jacob Rowe, apprentice bell-founder. Black and sleek, with irregular edges, the sweet-toned brass bell for the packet emerges.

"Trim and clean her, Jacob. Looks good, doesn't she? Tomorrow we'll try her tone. You're learning this trade as an apprentice now. Listen, then. A good bell has two tones: a 'strike' note or the key of the bell, and the hum note, which is a major sixth on the tonal scale below the strike note. The pitch is determined by the thickness of the bell. Grinding the inner surface of the bell, which you will do now with Cooper and Haskins, changes the tone."

"Yes, sir, Mr. Parker; and we're using a four to one alloy on that big bell for Louisville: copper and tin respectively. The thickness of the bell's sound bow or edge ranges from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth of its diameter, and its height approximately twelve times its thickness."

"Good boy, Jacob, you're learning your lessons well. That will eventually mean a little increase in your wages. Keep that up."

Sunshine streamed through the beamed doorway to the bell foundery. Block and tackle and hand truck were bringing the "Pike's" bell to the doorway where a heavy cart waited, its three heavy dapple-gray Percherons stamping impatiently and champing their bits. While they waited, the drayman read the signs under the "Parker and Hanks" nameplate, spelling to himself: "Church, Academy, Steam-Boat and Tavern Bells. Brass castings of any weight not exceeding 3000 lbs. cast on a day's notice. Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange."

"Here, my man, here's your shipping notice. To the Cincinnati and Louisville Packet Company's wharf. See the junior Mr. Strader or the captain of the 'Pike'."

Glittering in the late April sunlight (1843), the steamboat bell went lumbering along in the dray over rough cobbles and rougher ruts to the steamboat wharf. Smaller it was, to be sure, but perhaps greater and sweeter in tone that the "Great Tom" of Oxford, cast in 1681 by Christopher Hodson, a sort of ancestor of Levi Parker.

"Now she's setting fine, top deck forward and all, mounted on a good frame. Everyone can see her sheen when the 'Pike' comes up or down river. Glad you came down, Mr. Parker, to see that everything's right."

"Bong, bong a bong bong bong," echoed the brassy bell as it swung from its curving frame, its clapper singing a deeply musical note over the waters of the Ohio River, ringing in sweet tones and echoes from the quiet hills of Kentucky to toss again Kentucky-ward from the high ramparts of Ohio; playing a game of battledore and shuttlecock, with "bong bong a bong bongs" making a friendly clangor to wake the drowsy freight handlers, warn the passengers that departure or arrival time was near, and make distinguishable from the multitudinous steamboats plying the Ohio's waters, its own vessel:

"Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
The tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells. . . ."

W. A.

Star Dust

To the person who enjoys sleeping with the wide sky for a tent, and the towering pines, straight and stanch, for tent poles, days in the San Jacinto Mountains of southern California are only the intervals between nights.

As if impatient to display their glory, the brighter stars begin to stud the sky almost as soon as the sun has relinquished his monopoly of the heavens. The genuine star lover, if he is alone, or if it does not discommode the others in his camp, will extinguish the fire early, in order that no other light may dim the pure radiance of the forthcoming galaxy. Prepared for the night, he will lie on his back, that the star dust may rain full in his face. For awhile he may endeavor to keep watch over all the vast, dark dome, but soon he must relinquish this ambition, and content himself with sentinel duty over a more limited area.

Happy he who can call at least a few of the thousand, thousand stars by name, and greet their appearance as old friends. Soon, too soon, rebellious eyes must demur at the brilliance of the panoply overhead, and seek respite by closing, occasionally. Finally, they may forget to open, until dawn has rolled back the tent. But the tent poles are standing, and there will be another night, and another rain of star dust.

Lights

(A Private Letter for Mrs. G——)

We tired of watching starlight sifting down
Over the valley where the mist was thin
About those lower stars, the lights of town,
And so we rose at last and went within,—
Where candlelight was making a dim dream
Of wall and picture and familiar chair,—
There, you were playing Schumann, and that gleam
Was golden on your straying hands, and hair.

And all you played was colored stars that fell
Through quiet waters, rose and fell again,
Falling and rising, till I could not tell
If it were sound or light within me then,
And you, yourself, for that enchanted hour,
Were candlelight becoming a tall flower.

DAVID MORTON.

Fisherman's Shack

The old shack was nestled close against the bank of the river, and you had to look hard to see it, hidden as it was by vines and bushes. But we knew where it was, and we looked forward with boyish pleasure to these excursions to the river to see Old Tom. He was a queer sort. Old, ages old he seemed to little boys to whom age was a faraway thing. Stooped and wrinkled, gray-haired and shabbily dressed, smelling of fish and water odors. Most of the time he didn't say much, and there was a sort of scowl on his face; but when he had talked a while, and answered anxious questions, a smile began to come to the corners of his mouth, and before long he was laughing and chuckling as he told fish stories to boys eager to believe every word.

"Yes, I caught right smart of cats this week," he would say. "Cats is the best fishin' in this river, and they sells fine to the markets in town. I've hooked many a catfish in my time. Did I ever tell you about that eighty-pound one—why, I remember . . ." And he was beginning another story of wonders, while pairs of small eyes watched him breathlessly, not missing a word or a movement. Tales of fish that were caught and of others that got away, of boat trips and strange actions of the river, of seining for fish, and, most wonderful of all, of spearing them, standing upright in a boat and seeing them in the water. A world of adventure Old Tom brought to us.

Sometimes after he had told his stories for that day Old Tom would ask us to stay and "have a snack" with him. Then we were allowed to go inside the little shack, that smelled dreadfully of fish (but we loved it), and yet seemed to be clean, even though the floor was of earth and a part of the house leaned against the river bank. While Old Tom cooked some of his last catch for us, we would wander about the two little rooms, examining nets and poles and fishing hooks, drawing in great breaths of the fish smell that was everywhere. After a time Old Tom would call us, with a "Fall to, younguns—here's the best fish you ever set your mouth to." And how good they did taste, all mealy and beautifully browned; teeth worked fast devouring the great pieces that he kept putting on our plates.

Too soon the meal was over, and then we were hard put to find excuses for staying. So we wandered along the river with Old Tom, watching him set his nets, hearing him grumble as he found cords twisted or hooks missing, hoping that the rest of the afternoon would pass slowly.

Splendid days they were, the river murmuring in its eddies and swells, the trees and the bright summer sky, a world full of adventure, and Old Tom and his fish and his stories—sweetest memory of them all.

S. W. B.

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Miss Jean Werner Laurie: From an Oil Painting by Ethel Walker

ETHEL WALKER occupies a unique position among the women painters of England. Her range is extraordinarily wide and she has achieved conspicuous success both in large decorative paintings, in portraiture, in sparkling sea-pieces, and in flower-paintings; in each of these she has been able to strike a distinctive personal note and create a style which is entirely her own. Among her numerous portraits, none is more tender in its interpretation of character or more splendidly masterly and decorative in structure, than her portrait of Miss Jean Werner Laurie, which has just been purchased by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest for the National Gallery at Millbank. Something of its charm and distinction may be gathered from the accompanying reproduction, but alas! it is not possible to reproduce its color. In its cool delicate hues, it is exceedingly lovely and personal. Ethel Walker has sometimes been called the Berthe Morisot of British art; but, while she also is an impressionist in her portraiture and landscape, the comparison is not altogether apt. For, on the one hand, Ethel Walker has had no Manet to lean upon for guidance, but has worked out her own style in her own way, and, on the other hand, there is no record of Berthe Morisot ever having attempted such gigantic pieces of decorative painting as Ethel Walker has achieved with so great a distinction.

Well known as a resident in Chelsea, Ethel Walker has for a score of years been an esteemed member of the New English Art Club, where she usually exhibits. But she has never courted publicity and lives a retired life, finding her friends mostly in artistic and literary circles. Miss Jean Werner Laurie, the original of this portrait, is the daughter of a well-known London publisher.

Midday Stroll in Vienna

To see something of the Viennese, let us take a midday stroll along the Kärntner-ring in front of the two big hotels, and up the Kärntnerstrasse to the Graben. The promenade is still a social institution, and perhaps we shall see some elegant members of the old imperial aristocracy and one or two celebrities of the theater and the opera. The number of people who appear to know each other on the Kärntnerstrasse between twelve and one is astonishing: there is a constant raising of hats, a succession of enthusiastic greetings, little groups stopping in earnest discussion or frivolous chatter, girls waiting at one or the other of the recognized rendezvous for the young men who hurry up and put into action the universal Viennese salutation, "Küss' die Hand."

The Graben, which connects the Kärntnerstrasse with the quieter but equally fashionable Kohlmarkt, is a short street, but broad enough to have room for a café in its center. We will rest here for a while and look out at the life of the pavement between flowerpots and shrubs, for the cafés make their contribution to the profusion of flowers which is part of Vienna's beauty—flowers in parks and gardens, flowers in grass plots beside the Ring, flower-girls within call at the restaurants and cafés, flowers in window-boxes of offices and shops and private houses, even baskets of flowers on the lamp standards for six months of the year.

It is quiet enough here in the Graben, save for the ceaseless chirp of the taxis, whose drivers keep up the same double call on the same note with a conscientious ardour that slackens only when they accelerate on approaching a corner. Now the crowd across the way is beginning to change; the idlers are disappearing, and in their place come the workers from shops, offices and banks to enjoy the sun in their lunch-hour, the men mostly bare-headed and remarkably English in appearance, the girls dressed with as good taste as the earlier promenaders, and carrying their clothes and themselves with the same Viennese grace.

The café is perhaps the least changed of all the traditional Viennese institutions; it is still the club, reading-room, writing-room, business conference room, and the place for talking, thinking and dreaming, that it has always been. Except the fortunate few who can afford a "cottage" in the Wahring or Hietzing districts, almost everyone in Vienna lives in a flat. And, though nowadays one is allowed a key and so suffers no longer the inquisitive scrutiny of a Hausmeister on coming home after ten in the evening, the flat is still limited in its resources, and the café still the compensating resort. . . .

Viennese courtesy is instinctive and transparently sincere. Even in the shops it is seemingly quite disinterested — almost everyone who serves you can speak English, and the bargaining which as a matter of course is expected to precede each purchase is conducted so delightfully that you will soon come to look upon shopping as one of the most attractive of the city's entertainments. And when in the street you ask your way of a passer-by you are made to feel that you are genuinely giving pleasure instead of begging a favor. Their characteristic friendliness, too well-bred ever to be offensive, betrays these people wherever they may be. —From "Austria," by J. D. NEWTH.

Finding Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told of a little girl in the Orient, reared in the worship of a god at whose temple she daily ministered. She was carefully instructed in various mystical rites which she fulfilled with unquestioning loyalty and devotion. The god was said to dwell in an upper room of the temple, a place considered too sacred for human approach. But the day came when in some dire extremity, feeling the need of closer communion with her god, whom she willingly served, the little priestess, trembling at her own temerity and praying to be forgiven, crept up the stairway and penetrated the forbidden chamber. To her dismay she found herself in an empty loft, strewn with rubbish. Disillusioned and heartbroken, she left the place, her childish faith in gods forever shattered, an anguished demand rising within her thought for something better than superstition and ritualism to meet the intensity of her human need. At this point she met a Christian missionary, from whom she learned for the first time of God, who is Spirit and who is Love.

In the light of Christian Science this incident becomes a parable, illustrating the experience of many a one who has followed up a long-cherished belief, in time of pressing need, only to have it fail him. The remedy for sickness which he had always relied upon; the line of business which he felt sure would yield abundant returns; the personal service or influence of friends which seemed to secure the future for him; certain accepted modes in which he had been instructed—perhaps self-instructed—and which he never before had questioned, have one day, upon being tried out to the uttermost, resulted in severe disappointment. It may be his faith in God as a Being who would yield to persuasion has, in extremity, failed to bring relief. Instead of health, success, peace of mind, answered prayer, he has found, as did the little girl in the dim and dusty attic of the heathen temple, emptiness, bewilderment, and perhaps a bitter sense of having been cheated. As Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 480), "If there is no spiritual reflection, then there remains only the darkness of vacuity and not a trace of heavenly tints." However, if this extremity of human distress disturbs one deeply, latent spiritual desire may be awakened and the true remedy sought and found. Then, like the child whose early faith had been betrayed by false teaching, one feels, rising within his thought, the inescapable demand for Truth, for God, whose promises fail not. This is a wholly rational and right demand, and its full answer will be found in the teachings of Christian Science.

In the student's progress after taking up this study, not all of the superstitions and illusions which he has hitherto cherished, cease to be believed at the moment of his first healing in Science, though in the spiritual illumination of that blessed experience many of them vanish like shadows. Being not yet morally strong enough or spiritually wise enough to resist the persuasions of associates who adhere to the old round of beliefs, he may still be tempted to serve one or another of a multitude of little false gods. When these temptations—sometimes amounting to obsessive suggestions—whisper intriguingly "through the mind's tympanum" (Miscellaneous Writings, by Mrs. Eddy, p. 119), let one follow them up, boldly inspecting the secret "chambers of his imagery," and seeing for himself the mental dust, rubbish, and emptiness that constitute false belief. When the student analyzes mortal or carnal mind, and finds it is indeed, as Paul says, "enmity against God," mere senseless ignorance, without form, substance, Principle, or authority, can he any longer respect and obey its supposed demands? No; he joyfully clears away the débris of superstition and the cobwebs of illusion, opens the windows of his consciousness for the fresh air of heaven to sweep it clean, and henceforth dedicates it to the sweet uses of right thinking, in the service of the true and only God.

And what can measure the gladness with which one welcomes this freedom from the dark bondage of false theology! Though one pass through the doorway of shattered illusion, the joy of finding access to God, in whose presence one recognizes his native dwelling place, whose all-pervading love alone could satisfy the higher aspirations—this joy is experienced by the student of Christian Science as he advances in the understanding of the Science of Life. He truly rejoices because he is proving that, as Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 481), "man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else," and that, as she adds, "like the archpriests of yore, man is free 'to enter into the holiest,'—the realm of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

וואהרהייט ענטדעקונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

מען ערצעהלט א געשיכטע פון א קליינע אריענטאלישע מיידעלע, וואס האט זיך אויפגעהאדעוועט צווישען געצען-דינער אין א טעמפעל. דארט פלעגט זי דינען צו א געוויסען אזיאטישען גאט. מיט גרויס פארזיכטיגקייט האט מען איהר גאנץ פרי אונטערריכטעט אין פערשידענע מיסטישע מנהגים, וואס זי פלעגט דורכפיהרען מיט גרויס כונה און געטריייהייט, און אהן צווייפעל. דער גאט אליין, האט מען געזאגט, וואוינט אין אן אויבערשטען צימער אין דעם טעמפעל. אין דיזען צימער, אבער, האט מען ניט געטארט אריינקומען, ווייל עס איז געווען צו הייליג פאר מענשליכע איינטריט. אבער איין מאל, ווען די מיידעלע האט זיך שטארק גענויטיגט נאך דער הילפע פון איהר גאט, וואס זי האט אזוי ערנסט באדיענט, האט די קליינע פריסטערין שטילערהייד ארויפגעקראכען אויפין אויבערשטען עטאזש און אריינגעגאנגען אין דעם פערבאטענעם צימער. זי האט זיך געגנוג געשראקען, אבער מיט גרויס תפלה האט זי געבעטען אז איהר גאט זאל איהר פערגעבען איהר איבערטריבענע דרייסטקייט. שטעלט זיך פאר איהר גרויסען ענטוישונג ווען זי איז דארט אריינגעקומען און האט נאר געפונען א ליידיגען בוידעם אנגעווארפען מיט מיסט; איהר אידיאל איז צושמעטערט געווארען, און מיט א צובראכענע הארץ איז זי פון דיזען צימער ארויסגעלאפען, אבער איהר קינדערישען צוטרוי אין געטער איז פאר אייביג פערלארען געגאנגען. אין דער זעלבער צייט, אבער, האט איהר פערוואונדעטע הארץ אויסגעשריען פאר עפעס העכער און בעסער פון איהר פריהערדיגע אמונה. אין איהר קריטישען צייט האט זי באגעגענט א קריסטליכען מיסיאנער, וועלכער האט איהר געמאכט בעקאנט פארין ערשטען מאל, מיט א גאט וואס איז ליבע, און וועלכער איז דער גייסט פון דער גאנצער וועלט.

נאך אונזער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס קענען מיר זעהן אז דיזע געשיכטע איז שייך צו א משל, וואס שילדערט די ערפאהרונג פון טויזענדער מענשען וועלכע האבען געלאשטשעט א ליבליכען גלויבען, אבער וואס האט זיי שטארק ענטוישט אין א צייט פון גרויס נויט. צום ביישפיעל, לאמיר נעהמען דעם יעניגע מיטעל וואס דער מענש האט זיכער געגלויבט וועט אויסקורירען זיין קראנקהייט: אדער דעם ביישפיעל פון דעם יעניגען געשעפט וואס ער האט געמיינט וועט אריינברענגען גרויסע פראפיטען; אדער די געוויסע פריינט אויף וועלכען ער האט זיך פערלאזען, און נאך אנדערע מיטלען אויף וואס ער האט זיך פערלאזען—די אלע האבען איהם ביטער אפגענארט אין קריטישע צייטען. עס קען זיין אז ער האט געמיינט אז צוליעב זיינע לאנגע תפלות וועט זיך גאט מעהר צוהערען צו איהם ווי צו אימיצען אנדערש, אבער אנשטאט פון ערהאלטען די מתנות פון געזונט, ערפאלג, און שלום וואס ער האט פערלאנגט, האט ער געפונען, לויט ווי די קליינע מיידעלע אין דעם טעמפעל פון די געצען-דינער, פוסטקייט און ענטוישונג, און דאס גלייכען איז ער געבליבען מיט א ביטערען געפיהל אז מען האט איהם אפגענארט. לויט ווי מרס. עדדי שרייבט אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (ז. 480) „אויב עס איז ניט פאראן א גייסטיגען אויסדרוק אדער אפשפיגלונג, דאן בלייבט נאר איבער די פינסטערניס פון פוסטקייט וואס איז אהן קיין שום שפור פון הימלישע קאלירען." עס איז אבער וויכטיג צו באמערקען אז דורך ביטערע ערפאהרונגען ווערען אונענטוויקעלטע גייסטיגע שטרעבונגען ערוואכט, און דיזע שטרעבונגען בעפעהיגען דעם מענש צו זוכען דעם אמתין מיטעל, און עס מאכי צו געפינען, דאן ווי א קינד וועמעס אמונה איז גאנץ פרי פערפיהרט געווארען צוליעב פאלשע לעהרעס, פאנגט דער מענש אן צו שפירען א נויט נאכצופארשען דעם אמתין גאט, וועלכער איז דער אמת פון דער וועלט, און וועמעס פערשפרעכען פאלען ניט דורך. דער פערלאנג צו קענען דעם אמתין גאט איז גאנץ פאסיג, און דער ביטעל ליגט אין די לעהרעס פון קריסטשען סייענס.

ניט אלע פון די אבערגלויבען און אילוזיאנען וואס דער סטודענט האט ביז אהער געשעצט ווערט גלייך פערלאזען בשעת ער פאנגט אן צו שפירען די הוילזאמע קראפט פון קריסטשען סייענס, דאך מען קען יא צוגעבען אז פיעלע פון דיזע פאלשקייטען ווערען מאקי ווינציגער דורך די גייסטיגע בעלייכטונג וואס קומט דורך זיין לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס. בשעת ער פאנגט אן זיין לעהרע קען זיין אז ער האט נאך ניט די מאראלישע קראפט, אדער דעם גייסטיגען פערשטאנד, צו ווידערשטעהן די טענות פון זיינע פריינד וועלכע האלטען זיך אן פעסט צו זייערע אמאליגע גלויבען, און דעריבער קען ער געבראכט ווערען צו א נסיון צו דינען א צאהל פון קליינע פאלשע געטער. דיזע נסיונות אפט מאל באהערשען דעם מענש דורך זייערע בייזע און פאלשע רעדעס, און מיט אינטריגעס רוידען איין שטילערהייד ביז זיי דערגרייכען דעם פויקהייטעל פון אויר. אבער ווען דיזע נסיונות קומען אן דארף מען זיי אונטערזוכען, און מיט דרייסטקייט דארף מען אריינגעהן אין דעם פערבארגענעם חדר פון אונזערע בילדער, און נעהמען אין אנבעטראכט ווי פיעל פאלשע, אונרייניע און ליידיגע געדאנקען געפינען זיך דארט, און נאך אנדערע פעהלערען וועלבע בילדען איין דעם פאלשען גלויבען. בשעת דער סטודענט אנאלאזירט דעם שטערבליכען אדער קערפערליכען געדאנק, און ער געפינט אויס אז עס איז טאקי ווי פולוס האט עס באשריבען „א שונא ענטגעגען גאט," דאס הייסט א פוסטער אונוויסענהייט, אהן פארמע, אהן תוך, אהן פרינציפ, און אהן מאכט, קען מען איהם דען בעשולדיגען אויב ער פערלירט זיין רעספעקט פאר דערמיט און ענטזאגט זיך צו פאלגען די זאגענאנטע פאדערונגען פון אזא געדאנק? דער ענטפער איז ניין. מיט פרייד און שמחה ראמט ער אויס די שמוץ פון אבערגלויבען און די שפין-וועבען פון אילוזיאן, און עפענט אויף די פענסטער פון זיין בעוואוסטזיין, כדי די פרישע לופט פון הימעל זאל קענען אריינבלאזען און מאכען ריין זיין געדאנק, און פון יעצט אן און ווייטער גיט ער אפ זיין געדאנק צו די זיסע בענוצונגען פון וואהרע געדאנקען, און גיט זיך אפ צו דער דיענסט פון דעם וואהרען און איינציגען גאט.

און ווער קען אפשאצען די פרייד וואס קומט אריין אין דעם מענשענ'ס הארצען בשעת ער פאנגט אן צו שפירען אז ער וועט באפרייט ווערען פון דעם פינסטערען שקלאפריי פון זיין פאלשע רעליגיאן! גלייך ווי מען פערמאכט די טהיר פון אונזערע צושמעטערטע אידיאלען, פאנגען מיר אן צו שפירען א נאהענטקייט צו גאט, אין וועמעס אנוועזענהייט מיר אנערקענען אונזער אייגענע געטליכע היים, און וואו די ליבע פון גאט איז מעכטיג גענוג צו צופרידענשטעלען אונזערע העכערע שטרעבונגען. אזא פרייד טאקי שפירט דער קריסטשען סייענס שטודענט ווען ער פאנגט אן צו באגרייפען וואס מעהר און מעהר פון וויסענשאפט פון דעם געטליכען לעבען. זיין שמחה איז געוויס גרויס ווייל ער בעצייגט זיך זעלבסט אז דער מענש איז, לויט ווי מרס. עדדי האט איהם געשילדערט אין איהר בוך, („וויסענשאפט און געזונט," ז. 481) „אונטער דער הארשאפט פון גאט, דער גייסט פון דער וועלט, און אז ער געהערט ניט צו אימיצען אנדערש, און אז ער האט די רעכט, פונקט ווי די פערצייטיגע כהנים גדלים, אריינצוקומען אין די קדשי קדשים," „דאס הייסט אין דער קעניגרייך פון גאט."

אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג פון די קריסטליך-וויסענשאפטליכע פאבלישונג סאסייעטי (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Design

With a determined geometric precision
Straight lines of rain,
Driven diagonal by a southeast wind,
Pelt the black velvet heads
Of a merry little party of mud-hens,
They swim undisturbed.
Behind each one
A line of wake from the paddling right foot
And a line from the paddling left,
Constantly lengthening,
Form a huge, acute angle
On the gray water.
The long lines criss-cross,
Filling the lake with pattern.
"Our circumstances are strikingly modern,"
One little mud-hen remarks to me,
In passing,
Seeing that I see this.
She has a jolly eye.
All new things are really very old!

The rain flings a design
Across my windowpane,—
Short lines of infinitesimal dots,
Achieving pattern
By slight variation in slant.
I have seen the identical design
Wrought daintily upon silk.
Perhaps the designer saw it first
In the playful experiment
Of rain upon glass!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Pride of Norway

From the sea Norway presents a rugged appearance. The long coast line and the many islands scattered along this line consist of rocks covered with scanty grass, hardy bushes or windswept trees. But, when the voyager steps ashore and walks about in one of the many neat little places to be found where there is a suitable harbor, it is surprising to see the many lovely flower gardens neatly set with fruit trees, gooseberry and currant bushes. You may see a little garden, like an oasis surrounded by rocks, and wonder how this spot can contain a sufficient depth of soil for anything to grow in, when all around there is such a scarcity of earth. Take the first opportunity to talk with the owner of such a garden, and he will invariably tell you that the spot where you now find a blooming garden was originally as barren as the rest of the surroundings.

When the people settled down in a place and built their small, neat houses, the first thing they did was to look for earth in order to plant a garden where they could grow potatoes, vegetables, bushes and—the great ambition of everyone—a fruit tree. Having finished the day's work, husband or wife took a basket or pail and went on foot or in a boat to hunt for earth. Having found some precious soil, it was carefully brought home, placed in a hollow, and thus the foundation of the garden was made. It was tenderly looked after and carefully watered, even although this often meant extra work in fetching water from a well or brook. Day after day, month after month, the householders persevered in the work until the results appeared and the houses were surrounded with gardens. Lilacs grow well in Norway and are common, the long feathery flower branches swaying in the summer wind. But the chief pride of the housewife is generally reserved for her cherry trees. The fisher population love their gardens; this can plainly be seen in the way they are tended, in the manner in which they have been planned. It is always something of an adventure to come upon these well-kept gardens, when all around nothing grows but the most hardy vegetation.

Fragment

Three tall girls,
With chitons flowing
Like grass in the wind,
That waits for mowing—
The head of a horse,
Reined in by a hand
Intolerably beautiful—
Who was it planned
The grace of the maidens,
The power in these
Five fingers, and the nostrils
Of the horse, for a frieze?

PHYLLIS B. MORDEN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS HIGHER TODAY LED BY STEEL SHARES

Many of Leading Issues Up Two Points—Trading Volume Light

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—With a mildly cheerful undertone, financial markets idled through another session of midsummer quiet today.

Stocks maintained a slow upward tendency, and bonds pushed forward at the start, although some irregularity cropped out later. In commodities, cotton was conspicuously firm.

In stocks, utility, steel and merchandising issues led the advance, with rails eventually following. Advances of a point or two were recorded by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and National Steels, American Can, American Telephone, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light, North American, Stone & Webster, Safeway, Penney, Macy, and Grand Union.

In the rails, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, New Haven, and New York Central pushed up 2 or more. Allied Chemical and Eastman got up 3 points and among the thinly traded preferred issues, Colorado Fuel appeared 10 points higher.

Earnings Are Improving

In the absence of impelling news developments, traders appeared to be guided primarily by the thoroughly sold out appearance of the market late last week.

While hopes of trade revival in the autumn are modest, the earnings statements for the second quarter of the year, now making their appearance, are cited in speculative quarters as evidence of how substantial improvement can be accomplished with very moderate improvement in the volume of business. A tabulation of second quarter earnings statements by the National City Bank shows an increase of 31 per cent over the first quarter. Last year the second quarter was only about 1 per cent above the first.

The $250,000,000 credit to the Bank of England was reflected in some further firmness of sterling exchange.

Reactionary tendencies in the late trading reduced or eliminated moderate advances. Rails were especially firm. Case turned heavy and made a new low. Sales were well under 1,000,000 shares.

Bond Trading Slower

The initial spurt of activity in bonds slackened today to the pace of trading which has prevailed recently. The firmer tendency apparent in the early sales disappeared also, to be followed by irregular fluctuations.

German 5½s and 7s provided a relatively small volume, but they crept upward. French 7s and Italian 7s were steady on active trading. Colombian 6s of October, 1961, made a good gain. Sales of other foreign issues were limited and net changes were mixed.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s of 1978 were one of the few active industrial loans and they lost their early gains. Shell Union Oil 5s lost fractions on moderate activity. Other bonds of this group were generally lower and the volume in most of them was small.

Public utility and railroad obligations lacked a definite trend.

COTTON PRICES FIRMER

NEW YORK, Aug 3 (AP)—A firmer technical position following last week's declines in cotton was reflected by advances during today's early trading. The buying was in small lots and was generally attributed to covering, but offerings were light and the market worked up to 9.44 for October and 9.74 for January, or about 19 to 24 points net higher during the middle of the day. The demand failed to broaden on this advance, however, and prices eased later under realizing or reselling. October was ruling around 8.33 and January 8.65 in the midafternoon market with the general list 8 to 14 points net higher.

TO CUT CONNECTICUT DEBT

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—A reduction in Connecticut's state bonded debt by $2,955,000 on Oct. 1 was forecast by State Treasurer Roy C. Wilcox today, who said that an issue of 3½ per cent bonds of 1909 would be paid off. The State has a sinking fund to meet all state bonded indebtedness. This at present is sufficient in cash and securities to pay off all state bonds amounting to $13,326,100. The law does not permit retirement of all debt prior to maturity, July 1, 1936.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange was closed today, a bank holiday. The Paris Bourse was generally improved on the tri-bank credit agreement, but trading was quiet due to absence of arbitrage business with London. The Berlin Boerse remained closed.

CRUDE OIL PRICE ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3—Tidewater Pipe Line Co., Ltd., advanced Bradford and Allegheny crude oil 15 cents a barrel to $1.95. South Penn Oil Co. has also made an advance of 15 cents in other Penn grade crude oils.

BALTIMORE TUBE CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Baltimore Tube Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $4199 after charges, compared with net loss of $15,422 in the preceding quarter, making net loss for the six months $19,621.

ATLAS UTILITIES CORP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Atlas Utilities Corporation has acquired control of the Ungerleider Financial Corporation through purchases in the open market and from individual investors of more than a majority of the common stock.

McCALL NET INCOME

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The McCall Corporation reports for the June quarter net income of $503,680, equal to 88 cents a share, compared with $643,467, or $1.12 a share, in the like period last year.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT LOWER

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3—California crude oil output the week ended July 31 averaged 502,800 barrels daily, a decrease of 18,100 from the previous week, says the California Oil World. Output July 31 was 493,000 the lowest since July, 1922.

SPIEGEL-MAY-STERN LOSS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Spiegel-May-Stern Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $781,470 after depreciation and interest, compared with net loss of $784,146 in the first half of 1930.

CARMAN & CO. PROFIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Carman & Co., Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $62,337 after charges, compared with $73,201 in the corresponding quarter of 1930; six months' net was $108,480, compared with $141,765 in the first half of 1930.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL REPORT

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Canadian wheat pool reports condition in western Canada July 29 was 52 per cent of normal, compared with 57 per cent July 15 and 75 per cent, 53 per cent and 98 per cent July 30, 1930, 1929 and 1928.

OHIO GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has reduced the price of gasoline in Ohio one cent a gallon, it was announced today. The new price is 14 cents for regular and 17 for high test.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Aug. 1
1¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	4	4	4	..
52	14⅜	..	Abitibi pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	300	14½	14½	14½	..
32⅝	22⅛	2	Adams Mills	200	26½	26	26⅛	25
109⅝	70⅝	3	Air Reduction	100	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	74½
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3300	15⅛	14½	14⅝	14¼
12⅞	4⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
55½	14	5½	Alleghany pf xw	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
182¾	102⅝	6‡	Allied Chem	4900	110⅛	108¼	108⅛	107
126	121⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	..
29¾	11½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
62⅝	34⅞	3¶	Am Bank Note	300	37	37	37	37⅝
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
129⅝	90⅝	5¶	Am Can	14900	93¾	91½	91⅝	92⅝
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	200	150	150	150	..
38⅞	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
88	58⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	90	60	55	55	61¼
43⅝	15	..	Am Chain	100	16	16	16	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	2400	45½	43¼	44⅝	..
21¼	10	.80	Am Colortype	100	10	10	10	..
33½	18½	..	Am European	100	21	21	21	20½
51⅞	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	9100	28⅛	27¾	28	27⅝
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2p	200	50	50	50	..
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	8	8	8	..
31⅝	18⅛	3	Am Ice	100	21	21	21	20¾
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	50	10	10	10	..
64⅝	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	500	35	34	35	..
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	89	89	89	89
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	400	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1900	21½	21	21½	20¾
1⅝	½	..	Am Ship & Com	30	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27
42	27	5	Am Shipbuilding	70	28	27⅝	27⅝	..
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	31½	31	31⅜	31⅝
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	127	125½	125½	..
4½	1	..	Am Solvents & C	1000	1⅛	1	1	..
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	400	43	42⅝	42⅝	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	55	55	55	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	172⅛	171	171½	171
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
40	0⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	300	37⅛	37	37⅛	38
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	2700	25½	25	25⅛	25¼
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	20½	20½	20½	..
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pr	500	13¼	13	13	..
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	7½	7½	7½	..
20½	11¼	1	Art Metal Const	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
28⅞	5¾	2¶	Asso Apparel Ind	400	8⅝	8	8¼	7¾
29⅞	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	100	20	20	20	19
208⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	800	144¼	152	153½	153
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	100	16	16	16	14¾
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	2700	148½	144	144½	145
28	18⅝	3	Austin Nichols A	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	1300	2	1¾	2	1¾
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅛	3⅜	3½	..
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	75	75	75	..
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	400	50⅜	48½	49¼	48
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	200	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	110½	110¼	110½	..
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	7900	21⅝	21	21	20¾
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	15900	38⅜	37½	38	37⅜
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	37¼	37⅛	37¼	36⅜
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	105	105	105	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	38¾	37⅜	37⅞	38⅞
76½	47	3¶	Borden	1400	58½	57	57¾	57¼
30⅜	14½	1	Borg Warner	600	20	19½	19½	19½
3¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	23000	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	600	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	..
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn Man T pf	1000	11	11	11	..
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn-Un Gas	100	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	45	45½	45½	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
20⅞	8¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	7800	11⅛	8¼	8½	..
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	106	106	106	..
34⅞	17	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	18⅜	17	17	..
15⅜	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
32¼	19⅛	..	•Burroughs Add	1500	21⅛	21¾	21¾	..
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20½	20½	20½	..
113	95⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	..
20⅜	9	..	Butterick	100	12	12	12	..
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	600	29¼	29	29	28¾
			—C—					
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
43⅛	23½	..	Calumt & Ariz	100	38	38	38	38
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	38	38	38	37⅝
45⅜	24⅛	1¼	Canadnian Pacific	2000	25¾	25	25	25
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Millh	200	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	..
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
131½	52¼	6	Case Thresh	22700	56⅝	52¼	52¾	54½
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	24	23⅝	24	..
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	300	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
30⅛	14	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	16¾	16¼	16¾	..
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	7¼	7½	7½	..
46½	27	2½	Ches @ Ohio	1200	36¼	35½	35⅞	35½
2¾	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	2300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
1⅞	¼	..	Chi & Alton pf	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
8⅞	3¼	..	Chi Mil @ St P	100	5	5	5	..
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
45½	25	..	Chi & N'western	300	26¾	26⅛	26¾	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	19	18½	19	..
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	38	36½	38	36
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	20	18½	18	18	..
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	500	15¾	15⅜	15½	..
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	24200	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	145	145	145	144
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103½	103½	103½	..
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	14	14	14	..
115	75	8	Colo F & I pf	10	85	85	85	..
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	1800	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	29⅞
109½	98	6	Columbia C pf A	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	..
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	700	70½	68½	69¼	68½
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	600	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	800	16⅛	16	16	..
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	25	25	25	25
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	25
34	20	2	Com Inv Tr	100	24	24	24	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	6000	17	16½	16¾	16¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	6100	8	7¾	8	8
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	400	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	96½
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1000	8	8	8	..
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	4200	93¼	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	34	34	34	..
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	1	1	1	⅞
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	600	48	47⅜	47¾	47
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13	5	..	Cont Oil	1400	8¾	8½	8½	8½
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	700	4	3⅞	4	4
86⅝	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	200	66	65	65¼	64½
18	6¼	..	Coty	300	7½	7½	7½	..
34¾	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	30	28	28	..
44	30⅛	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	32	32	32	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	50	31½	31	31	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	800	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	400	40½	40	40	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1600	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	400	11	11	11	..
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	500	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	500	118½	118	118½	..
19⅛	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
28	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	500	27½	27½	27½	27⅜
13½	8½	1	Dome Mines	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	..
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	400	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	..
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	4200	87⅞	86⅝	87	87
107¼	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	300	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1800	139⅝	137½	137½	136½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	800	14¾	14½	14¾	14
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2700	41⅞	40	40¼	40¼
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	4	3¾	4	4
60⅜	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11800	39⅜	38½	38¾	38
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
98¼	80	6	El PwL 6% pf	200	87½	87¼	87½	..
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	200	54½	54½	54½	..
2¾	¾	..	Emerson Brant A	100	1	1	1	..
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	110	110	110	..
91	75	5½	Engrs PS5½pf	500	79½	78	79½	78
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	200	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¼
			—F—					
109⅞	73¼	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	1400	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	..
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	57	56¾	57	56¾
¾	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	600	½	⅜	⅜	½
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
31¾	15	1½	Food Mach	100	15	15	15	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½
32½	20½	.50	Fourth Nat Inv	100	27	27	27	26¾
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	4000	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
43¼	42	3	Freeport Texas	400	27	26½	26½	26
			—G—					
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59½
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	21	20⅜	20½	20¼
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	100	20½	20½	20½	21
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	8	7¾	7¾	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	7700	41⅛	40½	40¾	40¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1400	49⅛	49	49½	49
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	800	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	97¼	97⅛	97¼	..
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	12400	38⅛	37½	37¾	37¾
105⅜	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	400	5⅛	5	5¼	5
23	8¼	..	Gen Pub Service	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
74⅛	30	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	700	30	29¼	30	30
57⅜	29	3	Gen Refractories	400	34¾	33½	34¾	33½
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21½
76⅞	62⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
42⅞	21	2½	Gold Dust	1200	28	27	27⅜	27⅜
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	400	112½	112½	112½	..
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	400	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	500	40½	39⅝	39¾	..
6½	3¼	..	Graham-Paige	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅜
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	1000	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15
46	35	3	Grand Un2pf	100	43	43	43	42
69¾	41½	4	Great Nor pf	1000	43	41⅝	41¾	41½
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby Grunow	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			—H—					
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	6	5⅜	5½	..
8	2½	..	Hayes Body	100	3	3	3	..
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10½	10½	10½	..
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	..
37	26	2½¶	Holland Furnace	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	3200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	300	41	40	40⅛	40
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13½
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	1200	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	1200	45	42¼	44	42¼
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	30½	28¾	30	28½
12¾	10⅝	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
9⅝	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
⅞	¼	..	Insuranshare Rt	700	⅜	¼	¼	¼
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	22½	21½	22	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	7	7	7	..
5¼	1⅜	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	400	141¼	140	140	..
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	30½	30½	30½	..
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
60½	37⅞	2½	Int Harvester	1300	40½	39⅛	39½	40
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	1200	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22⅝
73¼	48⅞	..	Int Match pf	1200	52	52	52	51½
20⅛	9½	.60	Int Nickel	1700	12⅜	12	12⅜	12
42	18	..	Int Paper 7%	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
43½	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
42	28¼	3	Int Shoe	100	51½	50¾	51½	51
38⅜	18¾	2	Int Tel&Tel	13200	28½	27¾	27⅞	27⅝
67½	58	7	Interst DS xw	40	62½	62½	62½	62½
9¼	3⅝	..	Investors Equity	300	6	5⅞	6	..
			—J—					
57½	36½	4	Jewel Tea	100	40	40	40	40
86⅝	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	1400	51¾	51⅛	51½	51
123½	116¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	20	117½	117½	117½	117½
			—K—					
64	40	4	Kan C & So pf	400	47⅝	47	47	..
24¾	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	2100	13⅜	13¼	13½	12¼
3⅛	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
26	9½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	10	16	16	16	16
29¾	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
15⅛	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	14600	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
31⅛	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	1400	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝
55	42	1	Kress Co	100	43	43	43	..
27¾	17½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	4000	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
35½	16	1	Kroger Groc & B	3200	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
101½	88½	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	89½	89½	89½	92¼
69⅝	45⅝	3	Lehman Corp	1900	53	52⅝	53	..
28½	23	1.5	Lily Tulip Cup	100	24	24	24	24
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	6400	47⅝	46½	47	46½
6½	2⅜	..	Loft Inc	100	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅛
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	..
52¼	33½	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	32	32	32	..
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	100	31½	31½	31½	..
93⅛	76	6	McCrory pf	10	38	38	38	..
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	1800	75	74⅛	75	73¾
43⅞	21¼	3	Mack Trucks	400	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32
106⅝	66⅛	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	79⅛	78⅛	79	77⅜
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	100	31	31	31	31½
10	3	..	Marmon Motor	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
32⅝	23¼	2½	Marshall Field	900	25⅜	25	25	25⅜
31½	17⅝	..	Mathieson Alkali	300	22½	21¾	22½	22¾
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	100	24	24	24	..
20¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	2100	15⅜	14⅞	15	15
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	800	9⅝	9½	9½	..
31½	13⅛	..	Midland Steel	500	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
94	66⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	200	67⅝	67	67	..
7⅛	1⅜	..	Min Moline	500	2	1½	1½	..
48	20	..	Min Moline pf	300	21	20	21	..
85	39⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	300	50	49⅜	49⅜	48
42⅜	14	..	Mo Pacific	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	21⅛
21⅛	10⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	500	17	16	17	15
29⅛	15⅜	..	Montgom Ward	23600	21¾	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝
58	37	3	Morrell & Co	1100	41	41	41	..
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	100	½	½	½	½
19⅞	8¾	1	Motor Wheel	400	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
36⅞	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	1600	32	30⅛	31⅝	30½
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	20000	61⅛	59⅝	59⅝	..
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	400	8	7⅝	7⅝	..
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	200	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	1000	6	6	6	..
83¾	55⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2400	58⅜	58	58	57⅞
143¼	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	152	152	152	..
39⅜	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	26⅜	26	26	26
50⅝	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1800	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	34
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	300	25⅛	25	25	24¾
½	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	600	¼	¼	¼	..
58	33	2	Nat Steel	800	40⅛	38½	39⅛	..
111	75	7	Nat Supply pf	30	75	75	75	..
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..
132¼	71½	6	NY Central	1700	76⅛	73⅜	74⅜	73¾
94	32	..	NY C & StL pf	100	35	35	35	32
227	147½	5	NY & Harlem	10	155	155	155	..
94⅞	63	6	NY NH&H	200	67⅛	66	67	64⅛
114⅞	104½	7	NY NH&H pf	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109½
12⅜	5⅝	..	NY Shipbuild	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
13⅞	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	1100	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	12¼
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	900	18⅝	18	18⅜	18¼
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	3700	67½	66	67	65⅝
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	1400	35	34	34	34½
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
75	35	8	Orpheum Circ pf	60	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	200	41	40⅜	40⅜	..
129½	124⅝	6	Otis Elev pf	10	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	..
16⅜	6¼	..	Otis Steel	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
69½	30	7	Otis Steel ppf	50	40⅛	40	40	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	200	46½	46⅜	46½	..
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	60	126½	125⅛	126½	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	3400	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
36½	24	..	Pan-Am Pet B	100	26	26	26	26
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	7000	24½	23⅞	24	23⅝
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
46⅞	28½	1	Penick & Ford	500	39⅛	39	39⅛	39
39⅜	28⅛	2.40	Jenney (JC)	5000	38⅜	37⅛	38	37⅛
99⅝	90	6	Jenney (JC) pf	100	97	97	97	96
64	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	3700	45	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜
250	183¼	8	Peoples GasYt&C	400	196⅛	194¾	196⅛	..
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
25⅝	11	1	Phelps Dodge	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	400	7¼	7	7¼	7
16⅜	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	300	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	7½
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
80	40	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	55	55	55	..
87	45	7	Pitts Steel pf	20	50⅛	50	50	..
26½	14⅜	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	300	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
76½	72	3.40	Public Service	1200	80⅛	79	80	79
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½
118⅜	109¾	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
105⅝	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
58½	28	3	Pullman	400	33	33	33	32¾
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	400	8	7¾	7¾	..
55¼	24⅛	3	Purity Bakeries	600	27	27	27	..
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	25100	18¾	17⅝	18	17½
55⅛	45	3.50	Radio pf A	100	49½	49½	49½	..
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	4200	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	14
29½	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
47	41	2	Reading 2pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
30⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
10½	6	.40	Reo Motors	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
25⅜	10	..	Republic I & S	700	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	100	30	30	30	..
83½	45	7	Revere C&B pf	20	55	55	55	..
22⅜	11	2	Reynolds Metal	200	14¼	14	14	..
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42⅜	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	700	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
			—S—					
65¾	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	2500	65¾	63¾	64	63
97	86	6	Safeway S 6%	50	97	95½	97	..
108	98	7	Safeway S 7%	50	108	108	108	107½
30⅝	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	600	16½	16½	16½	..
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	100	30	30	30	29
20¼	12⅛	2	Savage Arms	100	13½	13½	13½	14
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2⅛	⅝	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11	3½	.60	Seagrave	100	6	6	6	..
63¼	44⅞	2½†	Sears Roebuck	2300	56¾	55⅞	56	55⅝
1¾	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	1	1	1	..
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	4200	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7¾
61½	50½	3.50	Sharp & D pf	100	52	52	52	52
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	1000	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	400	40	40	40	..
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	1200	15½	15	15	14¾
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	2700	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
12⅞	2⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
62	10	6	Skily Oil pf ww	200	22½	22	22	22½
18⅜	18¼	..	Socony Vac Corp	200	18⅝	18	18⅛	18
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	300	43¾	42⅝	42⅞	42¾
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	1200	78¾	77¼	77¼	77¼
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	300	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	1000	28⅛	27½	28⅛	28⅛
36	21	2	Spalding & Bro	200	22½	22½	22½	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
62	38¼	7	Spear & Co pf	120	49	48½	48½	48½
17¾	8⅝	..	Spicer Mfg	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
17½	5¼	6	Spieg May Stern	300	9	8¾	9	9¼
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	9600	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1200	62½	61	61½	61¾
4¼	1½	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
51¾	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	1500	37	36½	36⅞	36¼
19	8¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	6500	38½	37½	37⅞	37½
21	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	3500	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
40	30¼	3	Sterling cv pf	100	35	35	35	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	100	11	11	11	10⅜
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	1900	30	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	400	18½	18	18	18⅛
45¼	31	1§	Sun Oil	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	50	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
			—T—					
21½	16¾	1.40	Telautograph	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
36¼	18	2	Texaco Co	1200	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	200	34	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	800	10	10	10	..
15¼	5½	..	Third Av Ry	100	13	13	13	..
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	..
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	600	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¾
59	28½	3	Timken Roller	200	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30
18	6⅝	.40	Transamerica	900	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
17½	7⅞	1	Transue & Wil	100	9	9	9	..
11¾	8½	..	Tri Continental	100	8½	8½	8½	..
24	12	.60	Truscon Steel	200	12½	12½	12½	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	200	11	10¾	10¾	..
75¾	40	5	Underwd El Fish	200	41½	40¾	41	40⅝
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	4200	50	48¾	49¼	49
26⅜	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
205⅛	137	10	Union Pacific	1200	155	152	155	..
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	4300	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	27
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	16400	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	300	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	50⅝
67¾	48¼	4	United Fruit	400	57½	57	57⅛	57¼
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Im	2300	29⅛	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜
105¾	98½	5	United G I pf	100	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	300	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
77⅜	24⅜	2	US Indus Alco	200	28½	28½	28½	27¾
10¾	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	6½	6½	6½	..
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	21½	21⅜	21½	..
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	21½	21⅜	21⅜	..
20¼	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
20⅜	10⅛	..	US Rubber	200	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13⅝
26⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	24¾	24	24¾	..
25⅝	13¼	1	US Smelt R & M	100	16	16	16	18
152¼	83⅛	4	US Steel*	27600	87⅜	86	86¾	85⅞
150	136½	7	•US Steel pf	400	139¾	139¼	139¼	..
56	24	8	Univ Pictures pf	50	57½	55	55	55
4	1¼	..	Univ Ulpe & Rad	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
60	9¾	8	Univ P&R pf	10	35	35	35	..
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	2600	22¼	21⅞	22	22
			—V—					
2	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
76¼	23⅛	..	Vanadium	9200	28½	27¾	27¾	27¼
60	22¼	..	Van Raalte pf	30	40½	40	40	..
109	98¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
34	22	..	Va Iron C & C	120	26½	25	25	..
67⅛	55	..	Va I C&C pf	100	55	55	55	..
71⅞	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	50	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47
			—W—					
51	19	..	Wabash pf A	100	22	22	22	20
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	600	25½	25	25½	24¾
8⅝	3	..	Ward Baking B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
20⅜	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	19200	7½	6⅞	7⅛	7
40⅜	14½	2	Warren Bros	200	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	18⅞
49⅞	30	3	Warren cv pf	20	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	..
32	29	2	Warren F & P	300	21	21	21	21
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	30	97¾	96⅛	96⅛	..
12	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
12⅞	4¾	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	8	8	8	8
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	600	1⅞	12	12	..
31⅝	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
150¾	96⅛	8	Westn Union	200	115¾	114	114	114
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	300	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25
107¾	54¼	4	Westing Elec	1400	61½	58⅞	59¾	59⅛
119½	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	10	97	97	97	97
20¼	20⅛	..	Wheling Steel	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
8	3¾	..	Willys-Overland	600	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼
51¾	21	..	Wilson & C pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
72⅝	64⅝	2.40	Woolwirth	9500	70¼	69	69⅞	69¾
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthington Pump	1500	43¾	42	43	42¾
			—Y—					
80⅜	66¾	4	Wrigley	5200	74⅜	73½	74¼	73½
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	1900	8⅛	8	8	8
76	42	..	Yellow Truck pf	10	41	41	41	41
29	14⅛	3	Young Sp & Wire	200	17⅛	17	17	17

PRICES NOW AT PRE-WAR LEVEL

Declines in 14 Countries From 18 to 33 P.C.—Higher in Five

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Wholesale prices throughout much of the world were held by the Commerce Department to have dropped to pre-war levels or lower.

In making public a study of the foreign price situation by E. Hundley Omohundro of the statistical research division, the department said food prices were below the 1913 price level in Italy, Chile, Latvia, Denmark and Belgium. In Austria, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, France and Norway they were higher.

Prices of industrial products were lower in the United Kingdom, France and Italy than in 1913, but higher in Czechoslovakia, Canada, Chile and Germany.

"The most drastic change in wholesale prices since the post-war deflation of 1920 to 1921 began in 1929," said the study.

"Price declines have been worldwide and have attracted considerable attention by reason of the uncertainty engendered by such changes, their effect on long-term obligations and investments and the disturbance of purchasing power.

"In 14 foreign countries price drops since 1929 have ranged from 18 to 33 per cent. Only a few individual products escaped this sharp downward movement. In many countries prices are now lower than before the war. Owing to differences in methods used in constructing price indexes and the type and number of commodities included, price changes between different countries are only roughly comparable, however.

"In Chile and Egypt prices in June, 1931 were from 2 to 3 per cent lower than in 1913; in Belgium, 7.4 per cent lower, and in Italy and Latvia 11.2 per cent and 15 per cent lower respectively.

Prices were higher by from 3 to 5 per cent in the United Kingdom and France, and from 10 to 13 per cent higher in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Canada.

In Norway they were 27 per cent higher in June, 1931, than in 1913. From May to June price declines occurred in 10 of the 14 countries studied, the largest occurring in Denmark and Poland. Prices advanced 2.8 per cent in Austria and Czechoslovakia, while in Belgium and Egypt they were practically the same in June as in May, 1931.

DRY WEATHER CUTS RUSSIAN GRAIN CROP

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Russian grain crop prospects are being reduced by hot, dry weather, according to a cabled report received by the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from European sources.

Yields per acre decidedly below last year are indicated, especially for the late sown spring crops, it is declared. However, so far as wheat is concerned, the prospective lower yields will be somewhat offset by the increase of about seven per cent in acreage this year over last, it is pointed out.

Hot weather has hastened the ripening of crops and is said to be rendering harvesting difficult because of the early maturity of the spring crops along with the winter crops. Loss from untimely harvesting and inefficient field work is reported.

GRAINS MOVE LOWER IN LATE DEALINGS

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—September corn and wheat receded in the late dealings today. September corn was sold by a leading speculator, while September wheat declined in sympathy with corn and on account of enlarged receipts owing to decreased grain freight rates.

The domestic winter wheat crop was unofficially estimated as the second largest on record, and the United States wheat visible supply increased 6,363,000 bushels to 212,674,000 bushels.

Corn closed unsettled, ¼-1⅜ lower, wheat ⅜-¾ off, oats ½-1⅛ down, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents decline.

CONTINENTAL BANK & TRUST CO.

Under merger terms for the Continental Bank & Trust Co., Straus National Bank & Trust Co. and International Trust Co., New York, Continental stockholders will receive 63-100 of a new share for each now held plus $8 a share in cash and about $1.40 a share later when balance of assets to be distributed has been liquidated. Straus stockholders will receive 1.4 shares for one as well as cash for assets above the amount needed for deposit liability and contribution of $1,000,000 to the capital structure of the merged bank and corporation. International stockholders will receive 20,000 shares of new stock as well as cash for assets in excess of deposit liability and contributions to the new bank.

GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $833,056 after charges, compared with net loss of $880,960 in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net loss was $654,533, compared with net loss of $391,480 in the second quarter of 1930. Current assets on June 30, 1931, amounted to $9,095,931 and current liabilities $2,895,643, compared with $14,355,599 and $3,652,143, respectively, on June 30, 1930.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Grigsby-Grunow Company reports for the year ended May 31, 1931, including operations of Majestic Household Utilities Corporation from March 11, 1931, the date of acquisition, net loss of $2,169,761 after charges, taxes, etc., and after non-recurring charges amounting to $2,010,389. This contrasts with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $1,745,648 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 87 cents a share on 1,997,897 shares.

ENGLISH GOLD SHIPMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The first gold shipment to reach this country from England since October, 1929, arrived today on the liner Carmania. It amounted to about $1,000,000 and represented a private commercial, rather than a banking, transaction. Today's shipment comprised 45 boxes of bar gold.

WESTERN PACIFIC LOSS

Western Pacific Railroad Company reports for June net loss of $204,499 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $87,127 in June, 1930. Six months' net loss was $1,728,103, contrasted with net loss of $1,636,558 in the first half of 1930.

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT SALES RECORD

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3—Douglas Aircraft Company reports July sales of $632,000, a record volume. Total sales for eight months ended July 31, 1931, were $3,044,071, compared with $2,861,970 in the like period of 1930.

B. F. GOODRICH IS ENCOURAGED BY SALES VOLUME

Expect Half-Year Loss to Be Only 25 to 30 P. C. of Like 1930 Period

Operations of B. F. Goodrich Company in recent months have contained indications of a conservative improvement in its affairs, featured prominently by an encouraging uptrend in replacement for Goodrich tires.

Unit sales of tires to dealers and distributors the first six months of the year are understood to have run well in advance of the corresponding period of last year, and the business of the mechanical goods division has likewise been favorable and on a profitable basis.

While retail prices for the company's products this year have been at the lowest level for years, the extensive reductions in operating expenses have largely offset, as compared with last year, the smaller gross income per unit sold. The full force of these operating economies was not felt until the second quarter but contributed largely to an improved showing during that period.

Favorable Comparison

With these developments as a background, the report for the six months ended June 30, to be made public within the next two weeks, can be expected to make a highly favorable comparison with the first half of 1930. It is believed that the loss for the period, after all charges, including interest and full allowance for writing down inventories of raw materials on hand and on commitment to market prices as of June 30, will not run more than 25 per cent or 30 per cent of the net loss of $1,292,906 after similar charges the first six months of last year. It also is understood the report will disclose an operating profit before inventory adjustments for the half-year, as opposed to the operating loss of $785,180 the first six months of last year.

With interest charges on the $61,000,000 funded debt earned by all but the margin of inventory adjustments during the first half, which includes the consistently poor operating conditions presented by the first quarter, the outlook for the full year promises considerable improvement, if a normal trend of business is maintained. Under normal conditions the peak earnings usually develop during the last six months of the year.

Replacement Buying

Another favorable factor affecting the outlook for the second half is the pick-up in replacement buying of the company's tires, which, while still low in comparison with years preceding 1930, indicates that some of the deferred purchases accumulated during the depression are now entering the market. Similarly, while the outlook in the crude rubber market is still uncertain, price fluctuations this year have been small as compared with 1930. The general belief is that no extensive depreciation is likely from the current levels.

With the company on probably the lowest cost operating basis in its history and with the other favorable factors exerting a beneficial influence, it is highly possible that Goodrich will close 1931 with a small profit unless business conditions in general take a sharp turn for the worse. In 1930, the company reported a net loss of $8,374,148 after all charges, including inventory write-downs.

It has maintained a strong financial position, and it is believed that the balance sheet as of June 30 will compare favorably with Dec. 31, last, when current assets, including $13,820,677 in cash, totaled $83,369,215 and current liabilities were $10,244,452, a ratio of better than eight to one.

COMMON STOCKS APPRAISED

The market appraisal of 100 representative common stocks decreased $1,555,559,000, or 7.8 per cent in July, to $18,286,575,000, according to a computation prepared by Frazier Jelke & Co. The same stocks were appraised at $19,842,134,000 on June 30 and at $15,951,646,000 on June 2, the low thus far in the bear market. At the August, 1929, peak the appraisal was $43,447,945,000.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. reports for June, surplus after charges of $220,361 compared with surplus of $252,607 in the corresponding month of 1930. Deficit after charges for the first six months of this year was $2748 compared with a surplus of $194,593 in the first half of 1930.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION

National Radiator Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net loss of $1,405,875 after depreciation, reserve for doubtful accounts, interest, etc. Including its affiliated company, net loss was $1,551,002.

PATHE EXCHANGE, INC.

Pathe Exchange, Inc., reports for the nine weeks ended July 4 net loss of $31,801 after expenses, film amotization, interest, etc. This loss is based on application of certain profits to reduction of ledger value of assets involved.

CELLOPHANE PRICE REDUCED

Du Pont Cellophane Co. has made a further reduction in the price of both plain and moistureproof cellophane, effective as of Aug. 1. Prices have been reduced approximately 10 per cent. Officials said the lower prices were made possible by the increased usage by the baking, textile and other industries.

F. E. POWELL RESIGNATION

F. E. Powell has resigned as a director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. He was chairman of the Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd., and resigned to accept the chairmanship of the International Sugar Council.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL PROFIT

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $84,152 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $306,054 in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net profit was $204,071, compared with $682,276 in the first half of 1930.

CHAIN & GENERAL EQUITIES

Chain & General Equities, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, income of $76,636 and expenses of $13,052, leaving net income $63,584. Net loss on securities sold during the half year amounted to $327,533. Securities owned June 30, 1931 were carried at a cost of $4,744,319 which was $2,235,487 in excess of market value.

COOPER-BESSEMER LOSS

Cooper-Bessemer Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net loss of $335,089 after charges and depreciation. Balance sheet as of June 30, last, shows current assets of $4,888,333 and current liabilities $335,422.

KEYES FIBER OMITS DIVIDEND

Keyes Fiber Company, Inc. passed the quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share due Aug. 1 on the class A stock. Common dividends were omitted Jan. 1, 1930.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady, prices sag in last hour.

Bonds: Irregular, foreign issues easier.

Curb: Firm, Standard Oil of Indiana heavy.

Foreign Exchange: Steady, Dutch guilder reaches new 1931 high.

Cotton: Barely steady; Southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; steady spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; increased visible supply; increased crop estimates.

Corn: Easy; beneficial rains, bearish crop estimates.

Cattle: Higher.

Hogs: Lower.

AVIATION CONCERN'S EARNINGS DECREASE

NEW YORK—Report of North American Aviation, Incorporated, for the six months ended June 30, 1931, including earnings of wholly owned subsidiaries for the six months or since dates of acquisition, shows net income of $540,410 after expenses and federal taxes, equal to 25 cents a share on the 2,118,959 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $1,001,401, or 47 cents a share on 2,100,000 shares, in the first half of 1930.

The report states that asset value of the stock on June 30, based on valuing wholly owned subsidiaries at 10 times net earnings for 1930, together with market value of open market securities and cash and valuing other investments at cost, was $13.52 a share, compared with $12.74 a share on Dec. 31, 1930.

AMERICAN LIGHT'S INCOME IS LOWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—American Light & Traction Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $9,341,821 after depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, federal taxes, etc, equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $3.08 a share (par $25) on the 2,767,322 shares of common, compared with $11,533,394, or $3.88 a share on 2,767,209 common shares, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930.

For the quarter ended June 30 net income was $2,334,509, equal after preferred dividends, to 77 cents a share on the 2,767,322 shares of common, compared with $2,327,523, or 76 cents a share on 2,767,314 common shares, in the preceding quarter and $2,869,520, or 96 cents a share on 2,767,209 common shares, in the June quarter of 1930.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	8.10	8.20	8.07	8.07	8.11
October	8.27	8.44	8.18	8.21	8.27
December	8.51	8.66	8.38	8.43	8.48
January	8.60	8.74	8.50	8.53	8.57
March	8.82	9.00	8.71	8.77	8.79
May	8.98	9.14	8.86	8.93	8.96

Spots 8.10, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	8.32	8.52	8.29	8.29	8.36
December	8.62	8.77	8.47	8.51	8.57
January	8.72	8.77	8.62	8.62	8.67
March	8.91	8.98	8.85	8.85	8.87
May	9.01	9.16	9.01	9.01	9.03

Tone at close, quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.90
October	8.21	8.45	8.17	8.21	8.27
December	8.50	8.67	8.38	8.42	8.50
January	8.75	8.75	8.49	8.52	8.60
Farch	8.94	9.00	8.71	8.75	8.79
May	8.78	9.11	8.78	8.90	8.96

Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b
October	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b
November	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	72.50b
December	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	72.50b
January	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	72.50b
February	73.10b	74.00b	73.10b	74.00b	72.50b
March	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	72.50b
April	73.00b	74.00b	73.00b	74.00b	72.50b

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
Sept	.50½	.50¾	.49¾	.50	—⅜
Dec.	.54⅜	.54¾	.54	.54⅛	—⅜
March	.57⅛	.57¼	.56¾	.56¾	—⅜
Corn					
May	.48⅛	.46½	.47⅞	.47¾	—⅜
Sept	.54	.54½	.52½	.52⅝	—1⅜
Dec	.43⅞	.44	.43⅛	.43⅛	—⅝
Oats					
May	.29	.29	.28¼	.28¼	
Sept	.23¾	.23¾	.22⅞	.22⅞	
Dec	.26⅛	.26⅛	.25⅝	.25⅞	
Lard					
Dec	6.65	6.65	6.62	6.62	
Sept	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55	
Oct	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.50	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.53	.52¼	.52¼	.52¾†
September	.43⅛	.42⅝	.42⅝	.43¼
December	.47¾	.46⅞	.46⅞	.47½

† Offered.

PEERLESS ALUMINUM CARS

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3—The Peerless Motor Car Corporation has sold all of the parts for the present Peerless cars to a new company formed for that purpose. This is preparatory to Peerless entering a new field in automobile building. The company is planning to introduce within a few months new 12 and 16-cylinder cars. The new cars will incorporate many features not now present in automobile design, chief among which will be their construction throughout of aluminum.

UNITED STATES CAPITAL CORP.

United States Capital Corporation has concluded negotiations for acquiring control of the General Instrument Corporation, a manufacturer of condensers. Control of Whitehead Hosiery Mills, Inc., and Mohawk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Burlington, N. C., has also been acquired by the United States Capital Corporation.

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER

The June report of Virginia Electric & Power Company compares:

	1931	1930
June gross	$1,415,231	$1,406,027
Bal after tax	628,465	606,407
12 mos gross	17,073,852	17,187,585
*Bal aft tax & chgs	6,023,108	6,034,562

*Before depreciation.

CHICAGO BUILDING PERMITS

CHICAGO—Building permits in Chicago in July numbered 92, valued at $1,656,600, compared with 120, valued at $1,464,400, in June, and 287, valued at $6,033,500, in July last year. This brings the total for seven months to 920, valued at $37,222,800, compared with 1583, valued at $46,133,400, a year ago.

LINK BELT CUTS WAGES

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Wages of factory employees of Link Belt Co. have been reduced 10 per cent and all factories and offices placed on a five-day week basis, effecting a further reduction in pay rolls of 8 per cent. While office salaries were reduced 10 per cent Jan. 1, 1931, factory wages had been maintained.

STEADY CALL FOR LEATHER IS REPORTED

Orders of Moderate Proportions—Most Prices Hold Firm

Moderate-sized orders predominated in the leather market the last several days. Lack of volume buying was ascribed to the fact that large consumers already had anticipated their needs. Sole leather led the rest of the market in activity. Side-upper leather was in fair daily demand.

Oak sole leather tanneries are active. Initial shipments of stock ordered late in the spring are now going forward and, with what new business is developing daily, activity in the tanneries is expected to continue well into the fall.

Buyers say an easier tone to prices is now evident when bids are for sizable lots.

Latest quotations on standard oak backs of tannery run were nominally 40 to 38c. A superior tannage of selected hides is obtainable at 42 to 40c. Shoe factory bends are selling at 44 to 42c. Finders' heavy scoured bends of X grade are moving at 62c.

Oak offal prices are well maintained, particularly on shoulders. Standard makes of belting butt bellies are firm at 18 to 17c. Backtrim bellies are steady at 16 to 15c.

The demand for union sole leather in the Boston market was only fair the last several days. Prices continue steady.

Union offal is moving in a routine way. Single shoulders feature in all reported sales. The headless variety was booked out at 25 to 23c. Standard makes of bellies are selling at 16c for steer, and 15c for cow bellies. Heads are 12 to 11c.

Strength of upper leather prices is confined to the more popular lines. Chrome and retanned sides figure largely in bookings for future shipments.

Calfskin buyers are hesitant. Despite the fact that prices remain at low levels, conditions in the packer raw stock markets show weakness that discourages contracting for the future. The plump weights of black skins are selling in the B grade at 42 to 40c, with C's at 38 to 36c. There is an intermittent call for light-weight skins around 34 to 32c.

Side upper leather is in good demand. Prices are firmly maintained. Kip sides are selling in sizable lots, the choicer selections at 25 to 24c, and seconds at 21 to 20c.

Split producers are up against keen competition from the several acceptable substitutes now on the market. Split stocks have been disposed of at the best figures obtainable despite the fact that raw stock prices prevent their replacement at correlative terms.

Patent leather producers report the demand during July as narrow. The demand for cheap shiny leather is active. Medium grades are moving in a limited way. The top selections are being sampled.

Glazed kid tanners of New England report the demand for black skins as steady, with prices unchanged. Tanners note a growing call for spready skins which they are prepared to accommodate readily. Philadelphia tanners report a better call for standard brown skins.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Aug. 1
100	Am Pneu	1½	1½	1½	..
305	Am T&T	172¾	170	171¾	171¼
50	Amoskeag	9	9	9	9¼
530	Ariz Com	1	.99	1	..
55	Big Sanf	35	35	35	34
85	Bos El	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91¼
155	Bos El 1 pf	110	110	110	109⅞
25	Bos El 2 pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜
210	E Bos Land	2¾	2½	2¾	..
50	E G&P pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
81	E G&P pr pf	85¼	85¼	85	..
162	Edison Elec	250	248	250	248
20	First Nat S	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
200	Isle Royale	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
5	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	3¾
50	Mass Util	4	4	4	..
20	Nash	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅛
110	Nat Ser	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
55	NE Tel	135	134½	134½	35
1560	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Pac Mills	19	19	19	..
200	Quincy Min	4½	4	4	4½
110	Shawmut	13½	13½	13½	..
5	So Sur	2	2	2	..
127	Stone Web	30	28¾	29½	29
25	Swift & Co	26	26	26	25⅝
100	Tower Mfg	.25	.25	.25	..
20	Uni Found	5	5	5	5
65	Uni Shoe	52	51¼	51½	..
20	Uni Gas	6½	6½	6½	..
110	Util Hyd	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅜
	BONDS				
$1000	Swift 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
2000	W S Bar 6s	101½	101	101	..

CONTINENTAL OIL HAS LARGE LOSS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Continental Oil Company (Delaware) reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $6,528,841 after franchise taxes, intangible development costs, depreciation, depletion, interest and minority interest, contrasted with profit before federal taxes of $2,643,820 in the first six months of 1930.

Net loss for the quarter ended June 30 was $4,037,698 after charges, net loss of $2,491,143 the preceding quarter and profit before federal taxes, of $2,120,518 in the June quarter of 1930.

BUCYRUS-ERIE NET PROFIT

The Bucyrus-Erie Company reports, for the six months ended June 30 net income of $612,018 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred to 89 cents a share, par $5, on the 419,112 shares of convertible preference stock, compared with $1,506,761 in the first half of 1930, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred and convertible preference stock, to $1.33 a share, par $10 on the 560,000 shares of common.

RAILWAY EXPRESS EARNINGS

Railway Express Agency, Inc., reports May rail transportation revenue, after taxes, interest, etc., of $9,274,452 available for payments to the participating railroads and other carriers for express privileges, compared with $11,937,789 in May, 1930. For the five months ended May 31, 1931, rail transportation revenues totaled $38,001,859 compared with $49,404,664 in the corresponding period of 1930.

PITTSBURGH STEEL OMISSION

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3—Pittsburgh Steel Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred due at this time. Net loss for the year ended June 30 was $1,765,638 after charges, taxes, etc., contrasted with net profit of $1,683,149 in the previous year. Current assets on June 30 amounted to $19,724,071 and current liabilities $1,971,067, a ratio of more than 13 to 1.

CONSTRUCTIVE FACTORS NOTED IN STEEL TRADE

Youngstown District Gains—Structural and Pig Iron Demand Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The attention of the business world has again been called to the steel industry because of the issuance of quarterly reports by the prominent steel companies and sharp reductions and omissions of dividends. Judging by the declines of the steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange the dividend actions surprised many.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, apparently takes a somewhat pessimistic attitude, stating that he expects the steel business of August to be at a lower rate than in July. Most steel authorities, however, do not share in that view.

One of the most optimistic developments and one which runs contrary to Mr. Grace's predictions is the sharp gain of operations in the Youngstown district, which has increased its pace two successive weeks, or from a low point of 32 per cent to a high of 43 per cent. The Youngstown district was the first major steel producing center to show the effects of a depression in the industry. It is appropriate, therefore, for this area to exhibit the first signs of coming back.

Structural Call Improves

Another cheering development is the better demand for pig iron which has appeared in the East, many inquiries calling for immediate shipment of iron, thus indicating that stocks of raw material are very low on the foundry yards.

Two lines of steel demand continue to be better than for the corresponding period of 1930. Sales of both fabricated structural steel and concrete reinforcing bars are running ahead by a narrow margin. Moreover, there is much new business on the horizon in these two lines.

There are fourteen new structural steel projects involving 1000 tons or more each, the largest involving 10,000 tons for a union station at Los Angeles. Two inquiries name 7500 tons each, a New York Central viaduct at New York, and barges for the United States engineers at St. Louis.

Structural steel awards for the country as a whole for the last reported week were 38,000 tons, which is fully normal. The largest single order was of 11,000 tons for the Bankers Trust Company, New York, awarded to the American Bridge Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Exports Slump Sharply

Exports of iron and steel during the first half of the year declined more than 50 per cent from the corresponding period of 1930. Shipments abroad during the first half came to 561,642 tons compared with 1,222,622 tons the first portion of 1930. Imports declined also, but to a less extent than exports, they being 232,094 tons during the first half compared with 300,522 tons the corresponding period of last year.

The principal declines in exports were in steel scrap, tin plates, rails and bars. Of the 46 classes of steel which are shipped abroad there was a falling off in 43. The only increases were in cast iron pipe and fittings, tanks and wire nails. Trade with Canada, our principal outlet, dropped from 474,160 tons to 268,401 tons.

The American Iron & Steel Institute has just announced that pig iron and ferroalloy production during the first half of 1930 was 11,165,389 tons compared with 12,965,559 tons in the second half of 1930 and with 18,055,348 tons during the first half of last year. Pennsylvania, as usual, was the principal pig iron producing state, followed by Ohio.

Pig Iron Inquiry Better

Pig iron inquiry in the East was considerably better, both at New York and Philadelphia. Some inquiries ranged in size from 1000 to 2000 tons each. Pig iron prices are unchanged.

Of interest was the announcement that the Mystic Iron Works, Everett, Mass., is about to put its stack out of blast after continuous operation of nearly five years, during which time no "hot spots" or other serious mechanical trouble developed.

The non-ferrous metals have been fairly steady in price considering their dullness. However, what changes have taken place have been downward. Copper has been sold by producers as low as 7⅝c, while second hands offer to sell prompt metal at 7½c.

Zinc has been selling for prompt at 3.85c a pound, East St. Louis, as against 3.90c heretofore. Tin has sold as low as 24⅛c a pound, which is a shade higher than the valley point of the summer. Lead has been very steady at 4.40 a pound, New York.

Observers feel that the lead and zinc industries are in much better statistical position than other metals. Prices in those metals rose in June about 20 per cent from their lows for the year and during the dull month of July they have maintained their gains.

Copper has been in a class with rubber and wheat for attaining new all-time lows during the week.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 3—Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 31 '31	July 23 '31
Gold reserves	1,363,300	1,352,800
Foreign currencies res.	246,300	159,500
Bills of exch and checks	2,372,600	2,63,700
Advances	347,000	316,400
Reichsbank circulation	4,453,700	4,194,600
Ratio of gold and fgn cur to notes	36.0%	36.1%
Bank rate	15%	10%

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	96	96
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	66½	65
Alleghany Corp 5 s '49	63	61½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	63	62½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	99⅞
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	88	88
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	74	74
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	97½	97½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83¼	83¼
Amer M & Found 6s	106	106
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	78	77½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	16½	15½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	131¼	131¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108¾	108⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	108⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅝	102⅜
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	57¼	57
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	57	57
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71¾	71½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100½	100¼
Atch T&SF 4s '09	97½	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114	113¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	105½	105½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	98¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100	99⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	87	87
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100	100
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¼	102⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	99⅝	99
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	106¾	106
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98	98
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110¼	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114	114
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100	100
Boston & Maine 4¾s	95⅛	95⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36½	36
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	69	69
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	106¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅝	101¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¾	105⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	77	77
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	90	90
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	30	30
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅝	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105½	105⅜
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102½
Can North deb 6½s '46	119½	119½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	84
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97½	97⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	104	104
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	94½	94½
Cen Ill El Gas 5s	98⅛	98⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Ches Corp 5s '47	97⅛	97⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	101	101
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106⅛	106⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	101	100¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	68¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	21	20
Chicago M StP&Pas 5s '75	56⅛	55¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	78⅛	78
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	67½	67
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107	107
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chicago RI&Prfg 4s '34	91½	91⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	77½	77½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	71½	71½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅝	105⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	87	86
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96⅞	96⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	91¾	91¾
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Clec CC&StL 4½s E '77	95⅞	95⅞
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	87	87
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	99⅞	99⅞
Columbia Gas &ECo 5s deb '61	99⅛	99
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99⅞
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	15	15
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98⅝	98⅝
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106¼	106¼
Con Gas 4s '51	103⅜	103
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108	107¾
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	67½	67½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	42	41
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95	94¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	56	56
Detroit Ed 4½s O '61	103¾	103¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s' 40	92⅝	92½
Duquesne P & L 4½s' 67	105⅛	105¼
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	56	56
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	71½	71½
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	75	74⅞
Erie RR gen lien	75⅝	75⅝
Erie RR gen 5s' 75	74	73½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s' 42 sta	95	95
Fla East oCast 5s '74	19	17¾
Gannett 6s' 43	75¼	75
Gen Am Inv 5s' 52	87¾	87¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	74½	74½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	104⅝	104⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	87½	87½
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	29⅞	29
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97⅛	97⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	107¾	107⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅝	112⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94⅝	94
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109⅛	109¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	60
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	77¾	77¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s' 32	102¾	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	73¾	73
Ill Central 5s' 52	95½	95½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s' 63	78	78
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s' 44	79	79
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	90¼	90
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	84¼	84¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s' 66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	58	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90½
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	85	85
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	72	71
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	86	86
Int & G Nor adj 6s' 52	55½	55½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91¼	90⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	85½	84¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '57	104½	104½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	87¾	87¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99	99
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	106	106
Laclede as 5½s '53 C	101⅞	101⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101⅜	101⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	31½	31½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85¼	85
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	97¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96¼	96¼
Louis Akansas 6s '59	53¼	53
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅞	98⅞
L@N rfge 4½s C 2003	95⅜	95⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54¼	53¾
Manila El Ry 4s	54	54
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99¼	99¼
Midland of NJ 5s '40	78	78
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅝	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104¼	104⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	59	58½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	86½	84⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	82	81⅝
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	82	81⅝
Mo Pac 5s I '81	82	82
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	76	76
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	102½	102½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	72
Mort Bond 5s	99¾	99¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102½	101⅞
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107⅝	107⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93½
N O T & M 5s B '54	70½	70½
NYC&HR rfg @ im 4½s 2013	96⅝	95⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	96	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104⅞	104⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅛	107⅛
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	97½	97½
NY Chi & StL 4½s' 78	64	64
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	85	84
NY Dock Co 5s' 38	59⅛	59⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅝	115½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
NY NH&H clt 6s' 40	105⅝	105⅝
NY Ont & W fen 4s' 55	52	52
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57½	57
NY Steam Corp 6s' 47	109	109
NY Tely gen 4½s '39	105	105
NY Tel rfg 6s' 41	105⅝	105⅝
Niag Share 5½s' 50	94	94
Norf & W div 4s '44	100⅝	99⅝
North Am Co 5s' 61	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102½	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s' 63	104¾	104⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅞	67⅝
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	92¾	92⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110	110
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105½	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	111
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	106	105⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s' 52	108¼	108¼
Paramount Publix 5½s' 50	78⅛	78
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	87	87
Penn P & L 4½s	99⅛	99
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	58	58
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad con 4s' 48	101	101
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	101	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94¼	93⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101⅝	101½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	96	95⅝
Penn Railroad 5s' 64	104¾	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	108⅝	108⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Peoria Pekin Ry 5¾s' 74	103½	103½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	80	80
Pere Marquette 5s '56	89	89
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	60	59
Philadelphia Co 5s' 67	103¼	103¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s' 71	98¼	98¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s' 49	24½	24½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s' 43	103⅝	103⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '71	99½	99½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	108⅝	108⅛
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s' 60 C	88¼	88¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s' 60	88⅝	88⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	64½	64
Pub Svc E&G 5s	98⅛	98⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅞	104¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84½	84⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95⅝	94⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	97	96½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105⅝	105⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	64½	64
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	52⅜	51½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	75	75
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	84	84
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	97⅝	97⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	13	13
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90⅝	90⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105	105
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95⅛	94⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	93	92⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	91	90⅞
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	96⅛	96⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99	99
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	107	106
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅝	106⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5 s '46	104⅝	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	49⅞	49⅞
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	95½	95½
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¼	94⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55½	55½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43⅝	43½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	88	88
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103	103
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97¼	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69⅝	69⅛
Utah Lt @ Trac 5s '44	100	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅝	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68½	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73	72¾
Vanadium 5s	82	82
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35¼	35
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105	105
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	104	104
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	79	79
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Wabash RR 5½s '75	74	74
Wabash RR 5s D '80	63	63
Warren Bros 6s	85⅞	85⅜
Warren Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	44⅞	43⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	91½	91⅛
West Shore 4s reg	88⅝	88⅜
Western Maryland 5s '44	107	107
Western Pacific 5s A '46	76½	76
Western Union 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Union col 5s '38	105¼	105¼
Western Union 5s '60	104	103⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	92	92
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94⅝	94⅝
Winchester R rms 7½s '41 rct	50	50
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	98¼	97½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97⅝	97⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 3	Last Aug 1
3½s '47	102.13	102.13	102.13	102.15
1st 4¼s '47	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.25	104.26	104.26
US 3⅜s '43 J	102.20	102.20	102.20	
US 3⅜s '43	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.21
US 3⅜s '47	102.27	102.27	102.27	..
US 3½s '49	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.12
US 4¼s '52	112.16	112.16	112.16	..

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¼	54
Akershus 5s '63	95	95
Antioquia 7s A '45	52	52
Antioquia 7s B '45	50¼	50¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	50	50
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100⅝
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	72½	70¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	72	71
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	71½	70⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	71½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	72	71½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	72	70½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	71½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	71½	71½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	71½	70¾
Australia 4½s '56	55⅛	55
Australia 5s '55	60	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	64½	64
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	94¾	94½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅝	100¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅞	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109⅛	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46½	45
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	44	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	57½	57½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15¼	15
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	18	17
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	24	24
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	48	48
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	50?	50½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51¼	50½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	63⅞	63
Bremen 7s '35	88¼	88¼
Brisbane 5s '57	48½	48½
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	50	49
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	49¾	47⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov)) 6½s '61	50	50
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	70⅛	70
Bulgaria 7s '67	54	54
Bulgaria 7½s '68	68¾	68⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	55	55
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅞	102⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95⅛	95
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅞	106⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	40	39⅝
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	40	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	35	35
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	37	37
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	35½	35½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	36	36
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	35½	35½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	52½	50
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	55	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	54½	54
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	42	42
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	60	60
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	59¾	59⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	53	51
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107½	107½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '32	95½	95¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	87⅝	87½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '4 2	86⅞	86⅞
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¼	104⅛
Dutch EI 6s '47	101½	101¼
Fiat 7s '46	88¼	88¼
Finland 5½s '58	76	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	82	79
Frankfort 6½s '53	55½	55½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	66	65⅞
German 7s '49	85	73¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	54	54
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	58
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48	48
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	65¼	65¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	57½	57
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82¾
Greek 7s '64	97	96½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	90	90
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	75	70
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	58	58
Hungary Mun 7s '46	42	42
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	40	38
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	46	46
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	68½	67
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	66	66
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77¼	77¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	77⅝	77⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅝	104⅝
Marseilles (City)	104⅛	104⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	4	4
Meridionale El 7s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	3½	3⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	92⅝	92⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	54½	54½
New South Wales 5s '58	53	53
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	56	56
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	97⅝	97⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅛	99⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94	94
Nuremberg 6s '52	57½	57½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	77	74
Oriental dev 5½s '58	94¾	94¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅝	99⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	100½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅞	103⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17½	17
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	17¾	17
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	103⅞	103¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	68
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	69½	69
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	73¼	73¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103¼	103¼
Prussia 6s '52	50	48⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	55	54
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	55	55
Rio de Janeiso (City) 6½s '53	27	24¾
Dio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	45	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	29¾	29½
Rome City) 6½s '52	85	84⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90⅝	90½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	67	66⅞
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	47½	47½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	32	31½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	71⅝	71⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	46	46
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	50¼	50
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	51	50
Saxon State 7s '45	60	60
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	62¾	60
Serbs Cro @ Slov 8s '62	70	70
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90	90
Siemens 6½s '51	80	80
Silesia Bk 6s '47	50	50
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44	43½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104	103¾
Taiwan 5½s	94	93¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	83½	83½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	96⅝	96
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '54	94½	94½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	56½	56½
Ujigawa El Pow 7½s '45	100⅝	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107¼	107
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	100	100
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	46	46
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	51	51
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	78	75½
Vienna 6s '52	78	78
Venetian Mtg Bs 7s '52	98	98
Warsaw 7s '58	49⅝	49⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	45	45
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100	99⅝

CALLES' SCHEME SHOWS VARYING REPERCUSSIONS

Demonetizing of Gold in Mexico Followed by Heavy Withdrawals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3—Mexico's first week on a silver standard finds business and the moneyed interests undetermined as to future economic developments and as to what effect the "Calles Plan" may have on the stabilization program for which it was formed.

Former President Plutarco Elias Calles became chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Mexico a week ago. Immediately in the wake of his acceptance of the position the new drastic monetary law went into effect with its retractiveness insofar as the foreign banking interests and other gold peso obligations were concerned.

The law made the silver peso legal tender and obligations in gold are payable in silver. Gold accounts in banks are payable on a 30 and 70 per cent basis respectively in gold and silver and imports and exports of gold remain unrestricted within the banks, in the majority British, reclaiming many millions of pesos lost by the enforcement of silver upon obligations previously contracted in gold. The measure is distinctly nationalistic in its character, favoring the mases but not the moneyed or business element of the country.

During the week commodity prices have scored a minimum of 20 per cent. At least one large department store announced no future charge accounts would be admitted and another corporation stated publicly that as of Aug. 1 its charges would be on a dollar basis, payable at the current rate of exchange of the day.

Depositors in foreign banks grumbled at the loss sustained by the 37 per cent clause of the law and pointed to full payments made by National banks. The foreign banks tallied with the explanation that National banks held a minimum of gold deposits while they a maximum. Newspaper comments have sought to stave off unfavorable foreign criticism and have stoutly upheld the Government.

Indicative of the reaction to the silver peso is the heavy withdrawal of bank deposits and their transfer outside the country, chiefly to the United States. At least 75 per cent of dollar and gold accounts have been removed from Mexican banks to beyond the borders of the country as the silver peso continues its nosedive.

The gold peso, now only of bullion value, is nevertheless a highly cherished coin. Many willing buyers are ready to pay a silver premium of 80 per cent on each gold peso while the dollar during the week has galloped to four silver pesos for one dollar.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3 (by U. P.)—Criticism abroad of Mexico's new monetary law which removes gold coins from circulation was answered by Secretary of Treasury Montes de Oca in a statement explaining the aim of the recent financial decree.

"The monetary reform," the statement said, "is not intended to improve the world price of silver since the Government has renounced the privilege of minting a single peso more.

"Neither has the silver standard been adopted as generally is supposed. The gold standard has been conserved, represented by the silver peso already circulating with a logal theoretical parity of 75 centigrams of pure gold, the same as under the law of 1905. This legal parity applies solely to the judicial field, but the value of the new national money will be closely related to the true acquisitive power it maintains with reference to domestic prices and with the condition of international trade balance.

"Nevertheless the law provides a reserve fund which will be augmented with revenue from mineral taxes and other sources and which ultimately will exercise regulatory functions over the national money.

"Regarding gold, the law deprives it of all monetary functions, giving it a rôle of simple merchandise, freely salable, exportable and importable according to the convenience of the holder."

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Credito Espagnol de Mexico, a Spanish bank with branches here and in several other Mexican cities, today suspended operations for 15 days, attributing the action to the economic crisis. Depositors will be paid 100 per cent, a notice to depositors said.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 3	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.64½	.66	1.00
Corn, 2 yellow	.75⅝	.70⅝	1.05⅝
Oats, 2 white	.35¾	.37½	.41
Flour	4.20	4.40	5.20
Beef, family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	22.25	30.50
Lard	.0830	.08	.1080
Cotton, mid up	.0530	.0895	.1285
Zinc	.0387½	.0385	.0470
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0762½	.0775	.11
Tin	.2400	.2410	.3012½
Rubber	.0587½	.0603	.1025
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0535
Print cloth	.0350	.0475	.0537½

PIG IRON OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Pig iron output in the United States in the first half of 1931 was 11,165,389 tons, compared with 18,055,348 the first half of 1930, American Iron & Steel Institute says.

Industrial Income Shows Improvement

THE better trend in corporate earnings, which made its appearance with the first few statements to be published, continues to brighten the business picture as second-quarter reports become more numerous.

An analysis of 184 earnings statements has just been made by Moody's Investors Service. These reports, from large industrial companies, show a gain of 35.6 per cent in aggregate profits for the second quarter of the year as compared with the first quarter.

In the second quarter of last year the gain over the first three-month period amounted to only 5.1 per cent.

LARGER UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT PROFIT IN 12-MONTH PERIOD

United Gas Improvement Company (excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Company) reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net of $38,200,401 after federal taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, etc., equivalent after deducting $5 dividends on the preferred of U. G. I. Co., to $1.51 a share on 23,254,424 no-par shares of common outstanding at the end of the period.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, net after charges was $35,694,231. Latter figures are restated and adjusted for comparative purposes and would equal $1.47 a common share on stock outstanding at the end of that period, after giving effect to a full year's dividend requirements on the preferred issued in connection with conversion of the stock Sept. 3, 1929.

Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $9,020,779 after taxes, depreciation, changes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to 35 cents a share on 23,254,424 shares of common, compared with $10,364,695, or 41 cents a share on 23,254,424 common shares in the preceding quarter and $9,500,186 or 39 cents a share on 22,566,463 shares in the June quarter of 1930.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28c	27⅞c
Bar silver in London	Holiday	13d
Bar gold in London	Holiday	84s11¼d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	6½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	15	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395⅛	.1395¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2350	.2370	.2381
Austria—Schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2673	.268
Finland—finm5rk.	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4032	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2674	.268
Poland—sloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0903	.0902	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2675½	.268
Switz'land—Franc.	.1950	.1950	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0176½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2450	*
Sanghan—tael	.3062½	.3062½	*
India—rupee	.3603	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil-Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2960	.2963	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0695	.0700	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2812½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4575	.4550	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Employers' Group Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

National Gypsum Company declared a dividend of $1.75 on the preferred on account of accumulations. The dividend is payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

Empire Gas & Fuel Corporation declared the regular monthly dividends of 66⅔ cents on the 8 per cent preferred, 58⅓ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, 54 1-6 cents on the 6½ per cent preferrd, and 50 cents on the 6 per cent preferred, all payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Standard Oil of New Jersey declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Aug. 17.

Arizona Commercial Mining Company declared a dividend of $1 a share in liquidation, payable Aug. 14, to stock of record Aug. 8.

Spear & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the first and second preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Insull Utility Investments Incorporated declared the rgular quartrly dividnd of $1.50 on the $6 second preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

SOCONY-VACUUM CAPITALIZATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The Standard Oil Company of New York has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in capital from $450,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in connection with its merger with the Vacuum Oil Company as the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, approved by the stockholders of both compnies on July 30.

TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY

DETROIT, Aug. 3—Timken-Detroit Axle Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $275,178 after all charges, contrasted with net profit of $855,427, equal, after preferred dividends, to 84 cents a share (par $10) on the 902,896 shares of common stock in the first six months of 1930.

SOUTHWEST GAS UTILITIES CORP.

Southwest Gas Utilities Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 cumulative stock due at this time.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

2 Affiliat Pro	19	19	19
†250 Alum Co Am	117	114	114
1 Am Austin	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Am Cit P&L B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 Am C Pow A	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
3 Am Corp war	¼	¼	¼
1 Am Cyan B	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Am & Fgn P war	16	16	16
1 Am Pneum	1¾	1¾	1¾
18 Am Sup Power	11	10⅞	10⅞
6 Anglo-Chi Nit	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 Appalach Gas	4½	4	4½
2 Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 As G&El A	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1 Atl Fr & Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Atl Sec Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Atlas Util	8⅞	8¾	8¾
B			
23 Bahia Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛
12 Brit Celan	1⅛	1¼	1¼
2 Buf N&EP pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	2½	2½	2½
2 Cent Pub SA	10⅞	10½	10⅞
†50 Cent Pub S $4 pf	80	80	80
9 Cent St El	7⅛	7	7⅛
1 Cent St El pf xw	59	59	59
2 Chain Strs Dev	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Chath Ph Al nv	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
18 Cities Service	10	9⅞	10
3 Colum O&G vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Colum Pict	10¼	10	10
15 Comwlth & So war	1½	1½	1½
13 Comm Wat Serv	9½	9¼	9½
†25 Cont Shar cvt pf	20	20	20
400 Cont Shares pf B	18½	18	18
7 Curtiss Wr war	¼	¼	¼
1 Dayton Airpl	13-16	13-16	13-16
1 Deere & Co	18	18	18
2 De Forest	3½	3⅜	3½
D			
2 Duquesne Gas	¾	¾	¾
2 Durant Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
E			
86 El Bond & Sh	38½	37⅞	38¼
1 El Pow As	13½	13½	13½
1 El Pow As A	12¾	12⅝	12¾
F			
2 Ford M Fran (.37½)	7½	7½	7½
1 Ford Mot Ltd (.366)	11½	11½	11½
1 Foremost Da	⅜	⅜	⅜
G			
1 Gen Aviation Corp	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4 Gen Th Eq cv pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
†100 Gt A&P nv (6¼g)	208	205	208
1 Gray Tel P S (3½g)	70	70	70
H			
5 Hap Candy St A	1*	1	1
1 Helena Rubin	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Hammond Clock	35½	35½	35½
I			
Intercon ePtrol	⅜	⅜	⅜
L			
10 †Long Is L pf	111	111	111
M			
1 MacMarr St	11	11	11
1 Manning Bow A	2	2	2
3 Mapes Cons	39¾	38½	39¾
1 Mead John	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 Mid West St Ut	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Mid West Util	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
3 Mo Kans P L	4¾	4⅝	4¾
N			
1 Nat Aviation	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Nat Service	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Nat S T Sec A	21	20⅞	21
2 Newmont Min	27¼	27¼	27¼
32 Niag Hud Pow	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
11 Niag Hud A war	2	2	2
2 Nitrate B	1½	1½	1½
1150 †Nor Am L & P	73½	72½	73½
2 Nor Am Av A war	½	½	½
2 Nor Europ Oil	¾	¾	¾
30 †Nor States P 6 pf	96½	96½	96½
1 Novadel Ag	43½	43½	43½
O			
1 Ohio Oil pf	91	91	91
P			
1 Pac West Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
12 Pennroad	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Phoenix Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Pilot Radio A	11	11	11
3 Phoenix Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Pilot Radio A	11	11	11
1 Pub Ut Hold war	9-16	9-16	9-16
†30 Pug Sd P 5 pf	86	86	86
R			
1 Rep Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Reynolds Inv	⅝	⅝	⅝
S			
6 St Regis Pap	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Seaboard Util	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Segal Lock	5½	5½	5½
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Sel Ind pr pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Solar Ref	14	14	14
2 So Cal Ed A pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 So Penn Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 Southland Roy	5	5	5
†50 Stand Ind pf	22	22	22
3 Stand Mot	½	½	½
6 St Oil Ind	24¼	24⅛	24¼
1 St Oil Ky	18½	18½	18½
1 Strauss (Nathan)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
T			
8 Teck Hugh Gold	6½	6⅜	6½
11 Tonopah Belmont	⅛	⅛	⅛
U			
2 Ungerleider Fin	28½	28½	28½
1 Union Am Inv	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7 Unit Founders	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 United Gas	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	90	90	90
1 U S Elec Pow	4	4	4
2 Util Pow & Lt	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Ut P&It B ctf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50 †Util P & L 7% pf	84	84	84
1 Utility & Ind	6	6	6
V			
5 Vacuum Oil	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
W			
5 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	..
10 Westvaco Ch Prd rts	¼	¼	¼
15 Woolworth Ltd	11¼	11	11¼

DOMESTIC BONDS

1 Am Cwlth P 5½s '53	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 Am G&E 5s 2028	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Am P&L 6s 2016	105½	105	105½
6 Am Roll M 5s '48	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Appalach G 6s '45	58½	58½	58½
1 AppalachG 6s '45 B	47½	47½	47½
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Ark P&L 5s '56 nw	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Asso El 4½s '53	85	85	85
1 Asso G&E 5½s 38 ie	60½	60½	60½
7 Asso G&E 5s '50	66⅞	66⅝	66¾
3 Asso G&E 5½s '77	83½	83½	83½
29 Asso G&E 5s '68	68½	68	68
7 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
1 Birmingh El 4½s '68	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Cent Ill PS 4½s H'81	93	93	93
21 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67F	93½	93½	93½
3 Cent P&L 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Cent P S 5½s '49	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 Cent St El 5½s '54	67⅛	67	67
11 Cent StP&L 5½s '53	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞
5 Chi D E 5½s '35 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 Cities er 5s '50	62¼	62	62
18 Cit Ser G 5½s '42	67	66¾	66¾
3 Cities Ser GP ½s '43	82½	82½	82½
5 Cit er P 5½s '52	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 Clev El Ill 5s A 1964	106½	106½	106½
15 Comwlth E 4s '81 F	94½	94½	94½
1 Com P&L 5s '57	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Cons G Balt 4s '81	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Cons G % 6½s '43A	55	55	55
1 Cons P 6⅜s '36	99½	99½	99½
6 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	84½	84½	84½
2 Cum CP&L 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
1 Det C G 6s '47 A	107	107	107
1 ElPaso NG 6½s '43w	97½	97½	97½
1 Empire O&R 5½s '42	59	59	59
1 Fed W 5½s '54	61	61	61
7 Fla P&L 5s '54	89½	89⅜	89⅜
2 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	89½	89½	89½
1 Gen Mot Ac 5s '33	101	101	101
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
Ill Pow & Lt 6s '53 A	104¾	104½	104½
4 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40 B	83½	83½	83½
2 Interl P Sec 6½s'54b	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Inters Pow 5s '57	89¾	89½	89¾
5 Inters P S 4½ '58	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
10 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	95	95	95
4 Jersey CP&L 5s'47B	103½	103½	103½
5 Kan Pow s5 '47 A	100	100	100
3 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	105	105	105
3 Kentucky Ut 5s'69 I	100½	100½	100½
5 Kop G&C 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
2 Kresge 5s '45 dc	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Lib McN&L 5s '42	92½	92½	92½
37 Mass Gas 5½s '46	105¼	105	105
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	101½	101½	101½
29 Metro Ed 4s '71	94	93⅞	94
2 Mid W Util 5s '34	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Minn P&L 4½s '78	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 MononWP 5½s '53B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	85⅝	85½	85½
75 Nat Stl 5s '56	92	91½	91½
1 Nat Tea 5s '35	96	96	96
6 NE G&E 5s '50	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
4 NE G&E 5s '47	85½	85½	85½
1 NE Pow 5½s '54	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 N O Pub S 4½s '35	94	94	94
7 NY Pow &L 4½s '67	100¼	100	100¼
11 N Stat Pow 4½s'61	99¼	99	99
2 Ohio Pw 5s'52 B	104	104	104
10 Pac G&El 4½s'57 E	102½	102⅛	102½
2 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	102	102	102
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	106	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pac G&E 6s'41 B	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
4 Pac P & L 5s'55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Penn C P&L 4½s'77	97½	97½	97½
5 Penn El 4s '71 F	91½	91½	91½
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s'50xw	104	104	104
1 Penn O P&L 5½'54A	104½	104½	104½
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Peop Lt&P 5s'79 ww	39½	39½	39½
2 Phil El Pw 5½'s72	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Piedmnt El 6½s'60 A	75½	75½	75½
1 Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	104	104	104
3 Potomac Ed 4½s'61F	97½	97½	97½
1 Pow Corp NY 5½s'47	97	97	97
7 P S N Hamp 4½'57B	100½	100½	100½
4 Pb Ser N Ill 4½'61F	98	98⅛	98⅛
4 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
1 Reliance Mang 5'54A	78¼	78¼	78¼
8 Rep Gas 6s'45 A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
8 Safe H Wat 4½s'79	101	101	101
4 Scripps 5½s '43	90	90	90
11 SEP&L 6s A xw	105¼	105	105¼
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Cal Ed 5s '54	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37	96	96	96
2 Std G&E 6s '51	99	98⅞	99
2 Std G&E 6s '66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Std P&Lt 6s '57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Strawbg&Clothr 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Tenn Pub Sv 5s '70	99½	99½	99½
1 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
6 Tri Util 5s '79	20	19½	20
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	68	68	68
2 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Un Lgt&R 6s '32 A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

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The regular quarterly distribution ranging from 5% to 12% per annum payable August 1st has been declared on the various series. The Fund owns its investments outright. It has no debts. Its shares may be subscribed for or withdrawn at any time at their liquidation value.

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1228 Land Title Building, Philadelphia

Sales	High	Low	12:30
10 Van Sweringen 6s'35	54½	54½	54½
1 West Pa 5s 2030	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	86¼	86	86¼
FOREIGN BONDS			
9 Buen A Prov 7½s '47	72	70	72
151 Buen A Pr 7s '52	75	68½	75
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	43	43	43
1 Danish Con 5s '53	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Den M Bk 5s '72 IX	98½	98½	98½
17 Europ Elc 6½ '65 xw	66½	66½	66½
9 Ger Cons M 6s '47	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	55	55	55
3 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	65	65	65
1 Nippon El Pw 6½'53	91½	91½	91½
1 Saxon P Wks 5's32	70	70	70
4 Terni Elec 6½s'53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
10 Un Elec Ser 7s'56	80	80	80

†—Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10 per cent in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5 per cent in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Getting It Both Ways

WHEN labor is capital it receives the impact of business readjustment on both cheeks. Through the stock-ownership plans offered employees of a number of large industrial organizations, workers have become in a degree capitalists also. And now comes to attention some causes of dissatisfaction among persons who have bought stock in the companies that employ them. Dividends have been cut. In some instances wages have been reduced. In many plants where wage rates have remained the same as before the depression, workers' incomes nevertheless have been smaller because of reduced working time. The worker with stock in his company finds his income cut on both ends. Then, again, where workers are buying stock out of weekly pay, dissatisfaction is increased because the installments now are being paid on stock which is selling in the market at much lower figures than those at which it was sold to the workers. For the moment such situations are pleasing to no one—obviously not to the employee, and certainly not to the employer who hoped to bridge the gap between capital and labor by means of the stock-ownership plan for employees. Now history may fail to repeat itself. It is more likely, however, that the current period of business difficulty will be succeeded, as all others have, by a long period of prosperity. Employee stockholders are in position to share the profits that will accrue to capital in the next few years.

In Investment Favor

Popular favor appears to have shifted from the railroad bonds as a class to those of public utility companies. During the 10 years up to 1931 railroad bonds rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service consistently sold on a lower-yield basis than the Aaa utility issues. During the last six months, a new study by the service says, the reverse has been true. In other words, the prices of utility bonds are higher, while railroad bonds are priced lower than in previous years. Utility bonds, in fact, are at the highest levels since 1919.

Wages and Dividends

Much attention, in and out of financial circles, is centering on the question of wage maintenance. There has just been completed a survey of several hundred manufacturing companies in widely diversified lines. The study shows that in 15 per cent of these plants salaries have been reduced. In 3 per cent wages alone have been cut. In 24 per cent both salaries and wages have been scaled down. In 58 per cent neither wages nor salaries have suffered contraction. The survey declares that management in many industries has been fighting the battle of the wage earner and resisting strong pressure from stockholders. It expresses the opinion that if stockholders in all industries will consent to accept smaller dividends on their invested capital, the fullest employment of labor will be made possible and the road back to prosperity made shorter and easier.

C. W. M.

FEDERAL COURTS FOUND WILLING TO STRIKE TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

has specially developed. Dealing with Connecticut figures alone, the report states:

Prohibition Cases Dominate

"The selective process and summary disposition found in prohibition cases has resulted in a domination by them of the whole character of the federal criminal proceedings as shown by mass statistics.

"For example: Prohibition cases have increased from 69 per cent of the total of all cases in the first year of the study to 81 per cent in the last; the total increase in the number of crimes has been taken up by prohibition cases, the other offenses remaining practically stationary; they furnish the great majority of fines, as opposed to imprisonment; also a majority of the cases are disposed of the same day that the indictment or information is filed; almost 90 per cent of the proceedings are by information in prohibition cases as opposed to 8 per cent for all other cases; the great majority of prohibition cases are charged under the minor category of possession; the confinement of all prohibition offenders actually imprisoned is in local jails contrasted with the commitment of over half of other offenders in federal penitentiaries."

The findings in Connecticut as regards the status of the "United States Commissioner" are believed unofficially here to give weight to the commission's original proposal, made a year and a half ago, that federal courts might be relieved of congestion by enabling petty cases of casual or slight violation of the law to be disposed of through such commissioners. Though this original recommendation is not referred to today the facts, as shown in Connecticut, are that the United States commissioners are already virtually exercising such powers, not only in minor but in more important cases.

The progress report states that 73 per cent of the cases entering the federal district court come from the United States commissioners; that "there is a succession of uncontested cases, perfunctorily, mechanically, and expeditiously handled, nearly all of which are bound over" and that "there is almost an entire absence of technical objection in the district court to arrest or violation of constitutional rights in the execution of search warrants."

It goes on to say that "there is evidence of a large uncontrolled discretion, exercised off the record, either by the commissioner or the federal enforcement agencies, by which possible contested cases are eliminated, or prosecuted under less serious charges; that "the discretion in selecting cases appears to be chiefly exercised by federal enforcement agencies who prosecute the great majority of cases." It says finally that "the character of the cases disposed of, the lack of problems involving legal skill or technical knowledge, indicate that in the majority of cases in Connecticut the intervention of the district court after the commissioner's judgment adds little to the efficiency of the process."

The report finds in Connecticut "a complete absence of procedural delays and difficulties which commonly are thought to be inherent in and peculiar to the system. A great increase in dry law cases is reported.

The percentages of all prohibition offenses to all offenses over the three years are as follows: "1927-28, 68.7 per cent; 1928-29, 75.9 per cent; 1929-30, 80.8 per cent; average, 76.4 per cent."

A vast number of defendants in prohibition cases plead guilty, the percentage being 92.6. At one point the report declares such pleas "may suggest . . . inducements by the prosecutor offered in return for guilty pleas."

Capone Case is Cited

It is being pointed out unofficially here, that such a situation as this existed in Chicago, where "Al" Capone recently changed his plea from "guilty" to "not guilty" when informed that the judge would not abide by the customary bargain with the prosecutor.

The high correlation between those convicted in Connecticut of the offense charged, as brought out by the statistics, draws the comment from the editors of the report:

"This indicates the presence of an informal method of agreement between the prosecution and the defense to the extent of the guilty pleas."

Of dry law cases in relation to sentences, the report says:

"The preponderant use of the fine and the suspended sentence in prohibition cases will be noted, it being used in 49.6 per cent of prohibition cases and in only 2.6 per cent of all of the other cases. Its use in practically half of the prohibition cases serves to emphasize again the very special treatment which that type of case is receiving."

Again and again, the writers hark back to this idea in commenting on dry-law cases. "The variety of sentences used for the other crimes is not employed in the prohibition cases, which have acquired a singularly significant standardization in treatment."

Again, in showing that prohibition cases draw relatively slight imprisonments, the report says "this contrast between the treatment of the two groups is striking and indicative of the tendency toward summary administration in prohibition cases."

Their speed in being dealt with, use of information instead of the more formal indictment, confinement of dry-law offenders in local jails rather than penitentiaries, are all cited as showing a standardized "summary method of dealing with these types of offenses."

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.8
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.8
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	140.2
June	70.1	142.7
July	69.9	143.0
July, week ended July 3	70.6	141.6
July, week ended July 10	70.4	142.0
July, week ended July 17	69.6	143.3
July, week ended July 24	69.5	144.0
July, week ended July 31	69.3	144.6

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; write for samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-15, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

AMAZING opportunity for distributors, ladies or gentlemen; no investment; good character essential; beautiful educational and Masonic Bible. W. J. SMITH, 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1891.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two modern homes, one Fredonia, one Dunkirk, N. Y., also choice lot. Write A. STEINHEUSER, 101 Water St., Fredonia, N. Y.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—2,000-acre ranch in rich farming section of Central California; 9-room home, modernly equipped; to sell for $25 an acre; every type outbuilding, electric water pump, 4 wells; 3 miles from town; near schools; now raising barley, hogs, cattle. Write E. FORREST, 3849 Greenwood Ave., Oakland, Calif.

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Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Newly decorated apartment, 6 rooms, porch, heat, hot water, shower; 3 blocks from subway; $85. MRS. MARTENS, 3541 92nd St. Pom. 6-0197.

N. Y. C.—Attractive, cool, furnished apartment; Hudson River view; willing to sublet for rental. Phone Washington Heights 7-9091.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Ye Paul Revere, 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments available Aug. 1st; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER, Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Three rooms, private bath, with service, hotel or private house, weekly, indefinite time; quiet; East Side preferred, below 86th, N. Y. C. Write Box Z-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Furnished 5-room cottage; no modern conveniences; beautiful location; also large sunny room in private country home. MRS. H. J. PHILLIPS, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

GOOD comfortable room and board in quiet farm home; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

INDUSTRY SAID TO RUN BETTER BY CO-OPERATION

Copartnership Association in Britain Hears News of Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Many subjects relative to copartnership were discussed during the conference of the Industrial Copartnership Association held here recently at Newnham College.

Miss A. E. Belcher, head of the Economics Department of Milwaukee-Downer College, said that rationalization had, on the average, increased productivity per person by 50 per cent. Electricity had become so generally used that everyone has become acquainted with the terms "pressing the button" and "stepping on the gas." As regards copartnership the percentage of such schemes operating in the United States is decidedly smaller than in Great Britain, she said, in describing profit sharing in American firms.

On the subject of tariffs the United States could make no greater contribution to the world than the tearing down of their tariff walls, said Miss Belcher.

Mr. J. H. Richardson who occupies the chair of Industrial Relations at Leeds University, welcomed copartnership schemes as offering an opportunity to discuss within each industry its economic situation.

"It is only by the avoidance of misunderstanding that we shall be able to narrow the margin of conflict and prove to both sides that the difference has become so narrow as not to be worth a conflict," said Mr. Richardson, who also urged the importance of doing everything possible to make the factory a satisfactory place in which to work.

Mr. Harold Taylor, manager of a large clothing manufacturing cooperative society, told how his society from modest beginnings in 1896 now employs 1650 men, women and girls. All became full members at the age of 19, he said, with a voice in the election of directors and with representation on the management committee. The society is proud of the fact, that no worker has been discharged through bad times, and that there has never been a strike or a lockout.

Local Classified

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3090.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th Street, New York City. Bryant 8835.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl, N. Y. C. resident, as companion to lady; cheerful; references; please give telephone. Write Box N-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used
Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exchange $6000 equity in well rented $13,500 duplex dwelling of 2 apartments, 6 rooms and bath each, in North Park section, Buffalo, N. Y., for single house Washington, D. C. Address Box 60, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1281 National Press Building.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 230 Indiana Ave., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Light, comfortable room and bath $15; also smaller room. 54th Street, near 5th Avenue. Circle 7-5933.

N. Y. C., 66 West 94th—Cheerful room, lavatory, suitable 1 or 2; private residence, reasonable. Riverside 9-6562.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Will rent a nice furnished room with use of kitchen and electric Frigidaire to man and wife; good place for business couple; $35 a month. Call Porter 2163 between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife desire position to run inn, college inn or school dormitories; experienced managers; educated; highest references. M-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL handy man, Scotch, 38, married, trustworthy; do anything; A-1 references; Newark or Oranges. M. ROBSON, 53 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

GUESTS in home 14 miles from Boston; train service; modern car with driver available; reasonable. M-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st) —3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

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PRIOR to removal to my new studio, am selling my moderate priced model dresses at very attractive prices; at home Tuesdays and Fridays, other days excepting Sundays by appointment. THEA WOLF, 25 West 68th Street, Apartment 4B, New York City. Trafalgar 7-8091.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
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Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
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Service to Your Home
"PARKWAY"
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Vacation Cleaning—Prompt Service to help add to your comfort.

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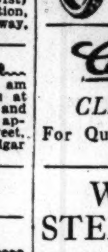

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OUR B-4 MOVING SALE
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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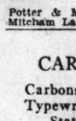

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Wild Crab Apple

OTHERS besides Thoreau have found the wild crab apple of special interest—perhaps more for its beauty when blossoming after the leaves appear in May, than for the value of its small sour apples in the fall.

From Ontario across to Minnesota and along the Alleghenies to the southern states, as well as scattered through regions bordering the Atlantic, these small apple trees may be found growing wild, frequently in the midst of deep forests.

Among the four native species but one is peculiar because of its spicy fragrance when in bloom. So marked is this fruit aroma that the trees make themselves known at some distance as the close clusters of dainty pink-and-white flowers unfold. A sprinkling of bright red buds adds much to the attractiveness of the tree. The beautiful individual flowers have been compared to single wild roses in coloring.

If you have discovered these trees in the open, you must have noticed the bushy manner of growth, which may occasionally reach a height of 25 feet. Growing as they often do in close clumps, it may have occurred to you that at one time a crab apple had fallen to the ground there, where all the seeds sprouted and grew up close together in a social way.

The apples themselves may be appreciated by little people of the wild, but unless the fruit is cooked with the free use of sugar, it does not suit the general palate; but the very puckeriness of it imparts a pleasant wild tang to jelly and preserves.

Leaves of the crab apple are bluntly ovate and often are slightly lobed near the base, and are somewhat velvety over the lower surface. The rigid branching and angular twig growth, attended by spines, or thorns, give the trees a truly wild appearance, which makes them valued as ornamental trees even at other times than when they are in flower.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Philistine (Mrs. J. B.) — Pronounced preferably *Fi-lis'-tin*, with each vowel short as in it. (A common pronunciation in Britain is *Fil'-is-tine*, with last *i* long.) The name is applied specifically to a native of ancient Philistia, on the southwest coast of Palestine (*Pal'-es-tine*—long *i*), and figuratively to a person, especially of the middle class who lacks or does not appreciate liberal culture.

Impious (Mrs. W. H. E.) — Pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *im'-pih-us*. Note, however, that adding the negative prefix to pi'-e-ty does not change the accent: im-pi'-e-ty. (And remember the *e* in each instance is not short; it is "quick-long," as in delineate.)

Ramah (S. R.) — Pronounced *Ra'-mah*, with first *a* long as in *ray*, second as in *sofa*.

Believe (Mrs. S. W., who asks what word in the Greek "believe" is used to translate in Mark 11: 24)—The Greek πιστεύω pisteuo) is often translated—as in this instance—"believe," but it might quite as well be rendered "to have faith." It is from πιστις (pistis), "faith, persuasion, conviction"—the word which, with only six scattered exceptions, is translated "faith" throughout the New Testament.

Illustrate—Accent is preferably on the second syllable, *ih-lus'-trate*.

Hygiene—Preferably three syllables, *hy'-jih-ene*.

A Quotation for Today

BE NOT anxious about tomorrow. Do today's duty, fight today's temptation, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.

—KINGSLEY.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

What They Say

Tariff Walls

"Tariff walls are the worst sinners against economic welfare."—*Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary.*

Government Affairs

"I am firmly opposed to the Government entering into any business the major purpose of which is competition with our citizens."—*President Hoover.*

Joy of Work

"One of the things we ought to write down of all things is to teach ourselves the joy of work."—*H. Gordon Selfridge, London merchant.*

From an Expert

"The secrets of married happiness are work and shared interests."—*Lady Astor.*

Praise

"A little bit of praise affects the sweating puddler as it does the President of the United States."—*Charles M. Schwab, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

Advertising

"Advertising must release our people from the fetters of fear and from apprehension that jobs are endangered."—*Gilbert T. Hodges, president, Advertising Federation of America.*

In Lighter Vein

Punch

"Oh, Mummy, I'm so sleepy; couldn't you let me off my bath and just dust me?"

Easy

"So the accused was questioned for 36 hours and it didn't bother him a bit?"

"No, he's the father of five small boys."—*Prairie Farmer.*

His Money's Worth

"It's scandalous to charge us $5 for towing the car in only three or four miles," protested the tourist driver's wife.

"Never mind, dear," replied hubby. "I've got the brakes on."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Famous

"Funny, you say you write for magazines, yet I have never seen your name mentioned."

"Oh, I always sign 'em 'Anonymous.'"

"Well, well, and to think that I have been reading many fine articles under that name, and never knew who wrote them! Congratulations!"—*Pathfinder.*

Could Still Hear, However

Then there was the case of the show that was so bad that, after about 10 minutes, a man came out and asked the lady at the box office if she could change his seat to one behind a pillar.—*Dublin Opinion.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Prop It Open

Santa Barbara, Calif.

KINKY was gone! That lovely little black Cocker spaniel that was a companion for every child in the neighbornood. Everybody big and little was upset except Bobby, who owned him. Bobby said nothing—but went about his play and school just as if Kinky were home. When pressed into conversation he would reply to the many questions put to him, "Kinky will come home"—then quickly change the subject.

Days passed into weeks, and weeks multiplied into months, and still Kinky did not appear.

One evening Bobby's family were walking down the street to a motion picture show. When several blocks from home the child said he had forgotten something and must go back; but he would run and be right back! And without further explanation he was gone.

That night, when the boy's mother was tucking him into bed, just before she kissed him good night, he put his arms around her neck and confided to her that every night since Kinky had been away he had propped the door open in the screen room, so Kinky could get in when he came, and tonight he had forgotten, and that was the reason he had run back home.

Two days afterward Bobby's patient and prayerful expectation was rewarded by the happy barks of his little black dog.

One of the neighbors who heard of the beautiful child faith, wondered if when she prayed, she always "propped the door open."

For the Scrapbook

League of Nations

THE League of Nations has a membership of 54 states. The following comprise the group:

Albania	Irish Free State
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	New Zealand
China	Nicaragua
Colombia	Norway
Cuba	Panama
Czechoslovakia	Paraguay
Denmark	Persia
Dominican Rep.	Peru
Estonia	Poland
Ethiopia	Portugal
Finland	Rumania
France	El Salvador
Germany	Siam
Great Britain	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Guatemala	Sweden
Haiti	Switzerland
Honduras	Uruguay
Hungary	Venezuela
India	Jugoslavia

The nations not in the League are: Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, the Hejaz and Nejd, Mexico, Soviet Russia (U. S. S. R.), Turkey, and the United States of America.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: If Alfonso ever comes back, he will have some ideas, no doubt, about what should be done for the unemployed.

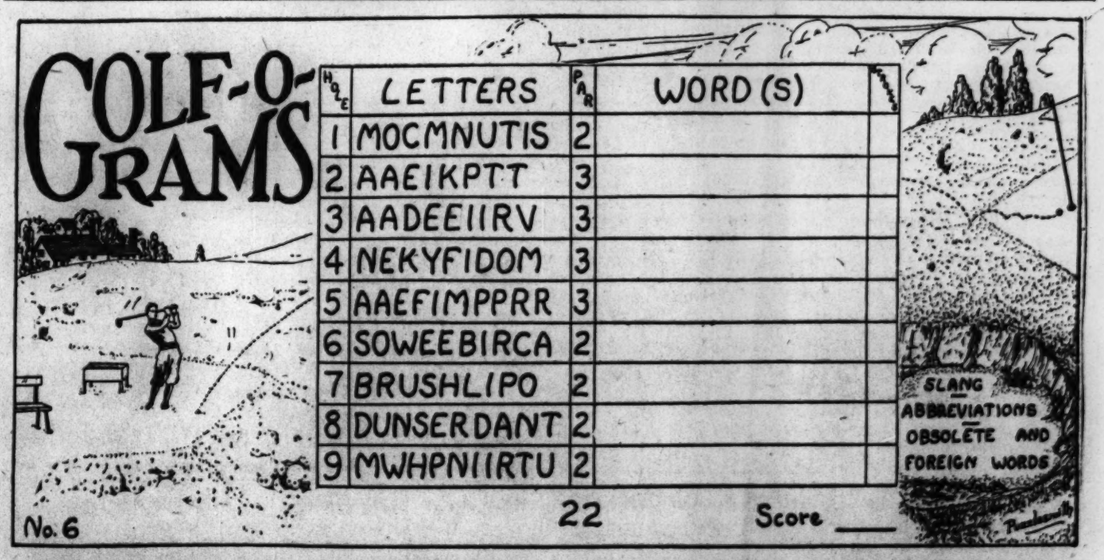
Detroit News: A great advantage of miniature golf is that in case of losing a ball you can always pick up the course and shake it.

Golf-o-Grams

No. 4

Winner:
T. C. and BEATRICE ROGERS,
Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Stroke
1.	GEKOLWNED	2	Knowledge	1
2.	XEPUSAWU	3	Use Wax Up	3
3.	AIOOODLPST	4	Poloist Ado	2
4.	DEEFFINRT	3	Different	1
5.	TEWYRDYCI	3	We Dry City	3
6.	ACDINORTY	3	Dictionary	1
7.	ACDINOOTUY	4	Caution Yod	2
8.	YEKINTTOH	3	Knotty Hie	2
9.	YOBNADRLIG	3	Darling Boy	2
		26		17



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated space. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words COST and MUM you would have IN left over—three strokes. Forming the words SUMMIT and CON gives you the hole in two strokes, or par. COMMUNIST, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Case in Business Morality

THE trial in a British court of law which has ended in a verdict of guilty against Lord Kylsant, chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has raised issues of deep concern to business communities and the investing public in every nation of the world. Lord Kylsant was at the head of a famous ship-owning company doing a vast international business. He had a hitherto unblemished reputation. After a long career he found himself in criminal court faced with charges that he had concurred in issuing annual reports which he knew to be false with intent to deceive shareholders of the company and that he had issued a prospectus which he knew to be false with intent to deceive investors. It was on the second count that he has been found guilty and sentenced by the judge to one year's imprisonment.

A case bristling with subtle technicalities was threshed out by the most learned and persuasive lawyers whom the British bar could produce. The facts that emerged were that this company had been able to build up during periods of prosperity a great hidden reserve, that during the long period between 1921 and 1927, in which it had earned no profits, it had drawn upon this reserve to pay dividends to shareholders, and that a prospectus issued in 1928 inviting the public to subscribe for new debenture shares gave a misleading statement of the true state of the business. There was no actual inaccuracy in the figures quoted. The word "balances" was used to convey the idea of "profits." There had been no profits, but it had been possible by use of hidden reserves to create balances. The delicate point that the jury had to decide was whether the chairman of the company had "intended to deceive" and so was guilty of fraud. It decided that he had.

The issue is one which touches fundamentals governing the management of big business everywhere. Great trading concerns of the world are no longer one-man properties built up out of an individual's earnings and capital, the manipulation of which concerns only one or a small group of proprietors. Men who control large business are in a measure trustees for property which the general public has committed to their care. They have immense power and immense responsibility. It is assumed that some of their dealings demand secrecy, and therefore it is necessary to charge them with honorably performing many tasks of which shareholders will never demand the details.

Unfortunately, it all too often happens that the use of bluff, which in some circles is supposed to be inherent in the conduct of business, is not confined to relations between one trading concern and another, but repeats itself in the relations between directors and the public. The methods upon which big corporations are conducted today offer opportunities and temptations to those who control them to make vast personal profits drawn directly or indirectly from a credulous public.

The meaning, indeed the admonition, of the Kylsant case can hardly be overestimated. For it should be not only an eye-opener to a public which has money to invest, but also a solemn warning to big business men that if they swerve from the path of straightforward finance they may not succeed in evading the long arm of the law.

Safeguard America's Waterfowl

AN EXCEPTIONALLY dry summer over a large part of the prairie West is making it more than ever necessary to protect wild ducks, geese and other waterfowl. Even under ordinary conditions, the progress of agriculture in the prairie provinces of Canada has tended to diminish the main breeding area of North America's wild duck. Once wet meadows have been drained for wheat raising. It is stated by competent observers that the breaking of millions of acres for grain growing has affected the marshes and ponds. Where ducks and geese once found succulent roots, there is today only dry mud. Drought has this year further tended to cut down the supply of food for waterfowl.

Coöperation between dominion and provincial authorities in Canada and the Bureau of Biological Survey in the United States, under an excellent treaty for the protection of migratory birds, is helping to provide places of refuge for the wildfowl. Bird sanctuaries are being established in the United States. Most of the ducks from the prairie country between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Athabasca southward migrate during the winter over the broad expanse of the southern United States. While the geese go well north to nest, the nesting places of the wild ducks for the most part have previously been just about in the same territory as that where the largest Canadian wheat crops have been raised in recent years. It is in the prairie country that the waterfowl are finding the marsh lands dried up this summer.

One desirable measure of aid to the birds would be to curtail the hunting season. Under the treaty at present, the closed season on migratory game birds, with certain exceptions, is between March 10 and Sept. 1. Prince Edward Island authorities have asked for an extension of the period of spring shooting, but other Canadian provinces are vigorously protesting against any such departure from regulations for the protection of migratory birds. On the contrary, it is being urged that the hunting period this year could well be reduced to one month, to offset the damaging effect of this dry season in the prairie breeding places. This measure to promote the survival of America's waterfowl should receive active support among the people of both countries.

Mexico on a Silver Standard

MEXICO has joined China and several lesser countries in adopting silver as its standard of value. The move was probably rendered inevitable by the great appreciation of gold in terms of Mexican commodities, or, to state the same thing in another way, the great depreciation of the commodity price level.

For years the Mexicans have not been able to keep their currency on a par with gold. In this respect they are similar to many other countries throughout the world. The currency has been allowed to find its own level in the exchange market without any effort being made to support it. Mexico could not afford to do so. It has now decided, unlike the other countries, that it will no longer pay even nominal allegiance to the gold standard.

Mexico's experiences with gold have been particularly unfortunate. The exports on which she relies to keep her currency tied to an international monetary standard are dominatingly composed of mineral and metal products. This category has been badly hit by the price fall, especially the commodity which leads the list of exports, silver. Silver, which accounts for about 16 per cent of Mexico's normal exports, has declined in price—that is, in its relation to gold—to an unprecedentedly low level. Nowadays sixty units of silver have to be produced in order to buy one unit of gold. Nor will the substitution of silver for gold as the backing for Mexican currency make much difference in the silver market, according to the opinion expressed by experts.

Such a situation presses hard on a debt-encumbered country like Mexico. Its foreign obligations must be paid in gold. Recognizing the difficulty, the International Bankers' Committee, representing holders of the Mexican debt, in January of this year gave Mexico a partial moratorium. Under the plan the committee will accept debt-service payments in Mexican silver pesos, to be retained in Mexico for two years, when they will be transferred into gold currencies and paid to the bondholders. There will be no disturbance of this arrangement by the Mexican decision to have nothing more to do with gold as a standard of value.

While the change may be regarded in one sense as a frank recognition of a reduced living standard, it may also be regarded as a warning to the bankers of gold-hoarding countries that if they expect to foster world-wide adherence to the gold standard they must facilitate world-wide distribution of gold, for there are other countries in Latin America and elsewhere not very differently situated in this respect from Mexico.

Bankers to the Rescue

TO WHAT extent is the world slump in trade and industry caused by monetary conditions? What measures should be taken by the Bank of England or other central banks to relieve the present situation?

Those are questions that have for some time been under examination by fourteen of the most authoritative financial experts in England, sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Macmillan. The report says that there are some steps which should be taken by the Bank of England, and some steps which should be taken by all the great national banks in coöperation, which would go far to restore normal prosperity. The progress made in international financial coöperation to rescue Germany gives encouragement that this still broader program may receive an interested world-wide hearing.

The most marked feature of the depression has been the drop in the international price level of the chief foodstuffs and raw materials. While prices have fallen, social forces have tended to maintain wage costs, so that profits have been obliterated, investment in new enterprise has been discouraged, and many old undertakings have shut down.

To meet this situation various proposals have been made by those who stand for different schools of thought. Some industrialists have been content to ask for reduced wages—a demand which antagonizes the workers. Others have asked for tariffs, which tend to push up prices in particular areas. The Macmillan report tackles the problem from the monetary side. It would adopt a deliberate banking policy to force up prices generally to a level corresponding with the existing rates of wages, and to stabilize them at that level. This end it would achieve by a small, cautious measure of inflation, accompanied by coöperative action between the central banks of the world in regard to gold reserves and credits.

The report points out that the use of a gold reserve today is, not to change notes at demand into gold coin, but to provide bullion for shipment to meet deficits in the international balance of payments. It is therefore an anachronism to insist on requiring the compulsory reserves of gold to be a definite percentage of the notes outstanding. This arbitrary relationship has unduly restricted the amount of currency in circulation, and has made a fall in prices inevitable unless the supply of gold could be increased—but so far from being increased, this medium of exchange has been immobilized by being locked up in vaults—chiefly in the United States and France.

While the report recommends, then, a small increase in the note issue by the Bank of England, and urges other steps which the bank should take to assist industry directly, it recognizes clearly that the problem is a world problem, and can be solved only by joint action among all the great central banks. It insists that these institutions have identical interests and ought all to get together and pursue with good will a common policy designed to stabilize prices upward.

In particular, it calls for "a concerted policy between the central banks and issuing institutions of Great Britain, France and the United States." The committee does not pin its hopes upon a single measure. There are many measures, intricately interwoven, which ought to be jointly considered and planned. The whole world has got into a tangle through the growth of a complex web of international credit. That system has got out of hand.

The Macmillan report has great value. It should serve to fix the banking policy of Great Britain, and enable the British bankers to state a clear and well-defined case, thus providing a definite basis for negotiation with other great banking countries. As bankers are the most internationally minded people in the world, an agreement—once they were empowered to agree—should not be difficult for them to reach.

Blueberries and Submarines

WHEN blueberries attain the size of hen's eggs they may be sold by the dozen instead of the quart. They have not yet arrived at that stature, but some of the "extra fancy" cultivated blueberries displayed by fruit dealers this year are of a size so much larger than the average "back-pasture" type that one can almost foresee a future "educated" blueberry only slightly smaller than a toy balloon. As one of the big four of the pie family—apple, squash, custard and blueberry—the blueberry has attained a popularity which none of its rivals have been able to overcome.

With blueberries already almost as big as marbles and of excellent quality, one may be permitted at least to expect the partial disappearance from the markets of those teeny-weeny berries that can be run through a sieve without taking the skin off and for which a fancy price often is asked. While the blueberry is on the way to greater dimensions the horticulturists are said to be experimenting with other berries. Already a sort of albino blueberry—a white huckleberry—and a new and more husky raspberry have been announced. When one views the size attained by the grapefruit and notes the increasing proportions of various cultivated berries, one naturally wonders how soon it will be before experiments are started to grow watermelons as big as submarines.

Taking the Police Out of Politics

CHICAGO has had fourteen chiefs of police in thirty years. A similar deplorable situation of short-term tenure exists in New York, according to the report on "Police," just issued by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. In Detroit there have been four police heads in the last year. The average term of office for police heads in cities of 500,000 or over is two years and four months, the commission records. In view of this clear evidence of the connection between politics and police, is it any wonder that the municipal forces of law and order have not solved the problem of crime?

The commission's latest report is a challenging document. Many remedies for existing situations are proposed, ranging from more pay for officers to installation of new mechanical devices like radio-equipped cars, teletype machines, and the like. But first in the defects of police administration "which too generally," according to the report, "leave the citizen helpless in the hands of the criminal class" is this handicap of insecurity in office under which the head of the police force labors. The commission says:

> The chief evil, in our opinion, lies in the insecure, short term of office of the chief or executive head of the police force and in his being subject while in office to the control of politicians in the discharge of his duties.

As a means of meeting the problem, the commission and its advisory committee stress the virtues of civil service protection to safeguard the police heads from political pressure. The bright example of Milwaukee is cited to show what headway can be made against gang rule where the police force is independent, and where the chief of police knows that he is completely free from the dictation of politicians. Milwaukee has had only two chiefs of police in the last forty-six years, the report says, and it finds "no other city" with so admirable an anti-crime record.

In England not long ago, Lord Byng, who had been Governor-General of Canada, was called to head the police of London, while in Vienna the post was taken by an erstwhile Vice-Chancellor. Yet Mr. Wickersham's commission reports that in Indianapolis a few years back the Mayor introduced his tailor as police commissioner with the words, "He knows how to make good clothes; he ought to be a good chief"! Though the instance may be far-fetched, too many mayors seem to share the same sort of delusions.

Editorial Notes

Traffic policemen in Paris are to have their hats illuminated with phosphorescent paint so that they may be seen by motorists on a dark night. Not a bad idea. Why not equip the hats with three different colors and utilize them for stop-and-go signals?

If the government designers of commemorative postage stamps run out of famous men for their portrait gallery, they might draw the likenesses of some of these daring young aviators who have been smashing the records lately in navigating the "big pond."

Ninety-one varieties of apples grow on one apple tree owned by a Canadian farmer. This is one case where the fruits of grafting are distinctly advantageous.

The boy who brings back a good five-cent shine is doing his part to brighten up the world.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

SINCE President Hoover sprang his proposal on the world the English people have been suffering from a sense of frustration. With the instinct that stands them instead of conscious reasoning, they welcomed the idea of suspending war-debt and reparation payments for a twelve-month as though somebody had offered them a great gift. "Here, at last, is something big," they said to themselves; and they needed little encouragement to conclude that Mr. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, is a worthy descendant of the Herbert Hoover who revictualed Belgium during the war. "Surely, everybody will jump at the idea," was their next reflection.

It did not occur to them, at the outset, that other nations, imagining they have more to lose than England has, might examine the teeth of Mr. Hoover's gift horse with a magnifying glass. Nor, when the British Government decided within forty-eight hours both to accept the Hoover proposal and to extend its application to the British Dominions, so that the prospective losses of the Exchequer would be some $55,000,000 instead of $10,000,000, did enthusiasm abate. On the contrary: There was almost a feeling of relief that British approval of the American initiative would be seen, in France and elsewhere, not to be quite so cheap a thing as the French press had assumed.

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Then, as the days went by and France was found to be not only "sticky," but to be showing what a French Senator called "deep anguish" over the President's proposal, there was far more irritation with the French for holding up a beneficent scheme than the tone of the responsible press suggested. The irritation was real and strong. Yet the habit of making allowances for the French, and a tacit agreement among leading public men and newspapers not to make matters worse by public criticism of France, availed to maintain a remarkable and, I think, a wholly admirable temper. If, however, French "stickiness" had wrecked the Hoover scheme, there would have been a different tale to tell.

I took some pains to discover whether and to what extent the restraint of responsible journals and politicians was shared by ordinary folk. To my surprise I found it widespread, especially among men and women of middle and early middle age whose memories of the war are vivid. Many of them feel affection for France. They understand her anxiety, and they are not quite sure that the Germans, with their Hitlerites and "Steel Helmets," have been "playing the game," or mean to play it. But they, too, would shake their heads sadly if French nervousness should rob the world of great relief.

Not one Briton in a hundred thousand could give, off hand, an intelligible account of reparations and war debts. The Dawes plan and the Young plan mean nothing to the public at large. Vaguely, very vaguely, most people imagine that the burden of taxation and business depression are in some way connected with reparations, war debts and other legacies of the great struggle; and that, as matters stand, Great Britain has little to gain in hard cash by any changes that may be made, since, according to a policy which the late Lord Balfour laid down, the British Treasury only gets from foreign debtors as much as it pays out. Nevertheless, anything that looks like a mitigation of the bothersome and complicated encumbrances left by the World War is greeted with delight, because Britons would like to be rid of them and to see the world get on with its job in peace.

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One other element, less vague than current notions of reparations and war debts, enters into British feeling upon the Hoover proposal. It is that all this pother would have been avoided if the United States had seen the peace through after having helped to make it, and after insuring the defeat of Germany. Nowadays, people in England do not often say, "America let us down," nor do they resent the absence of the United States from the League of Nations and other agencies of international reconstruction as they did ten or eleven years ago. Time has softened disappointments that were once acute; and reflection that, if Great Britain had been as far away from Europe as the United States is, she might have done as the United States did, has served to check self-righteousness.

Yet, in the minds of the general public, regret has persisted on one definite point. By common consent, war debts, including reparations, are looked upon as bad debts; and it is thought that the best thing to do with bad debts is to put the pen through them. This is why the "Balfour principle"—that Great Britain should only ask continental debtors to pay what she herself has to pay to the United States—has never warmed the cockles of British hearts. It may have been clever of Lord Balfour to shift the odium of debt collecting onto the United States. If so, it was too clever by half to kindle British enthusiasm.

England would have preferred to lose—as she has lost—the $3,000,000,000 she lent to Russia, and to wipe out the almost equivalent sums she lent to France and Italy (without mentioning smaller sums to other countries) if the United States had been ready to join her in taking a merchant's view of the whole business and in cutting down German reparations to a figure that would have served to restore, under proper supervision, the devastated parts of France, Belgium and Italy.

She would still prefer it today. Despite the cautious reservations in President Hoover's first announcement, the British people welcomed his proposal as foreshadowing the beginning of the end of an international incubus. And since, in temperament and outlook, they stand nearer than the French to the American point of view, they were not tempted to cavil at Mr. Hoover's plan, because part of it is obviously in harmony with American financial and economic interests.

Neither the deceptive logic of the French Senator who won the applause of his colleagues on July 1 by making play with the argument, "Once bitten, twice shy," nor his appeal from the fate of President Wilson to the possible fate of President Hoover, finds any echo in England. If President Wilson's idealism was in advance of average American opinion eleven years ago, all the more reason—think the English—to rejoice when President Hoover's idealism seems to be backed up by a shrewd sense of his country's material interests.

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If Wall Street and the middle West are, for once in a way, pulling in the same direction, and if the American people begin to share the doubt, which the British have long felt, whether the United States is economically so self-sufficing as to be able to let the rest of the world go hang, may not the Hoover proposal herald the dawn of that very era of concerted economic endeavor for which good Englishmen and good Europeans have long waited in vain? After all, John Bull reflects, enlightened self-interest is better than unenlightened self-interest, and a thousand times souhder than ineffective idealism.

These are, roughly, the thoughts that are running through most minds in Great Britain today. They do not shut out the probability that, if France should seek to transfer to British shoulders any undue proportion of the financial risks she may run under the Young plan, Mr. Philip Snowden would again get the same degree of national support that he got when he treated the French suggestions at the Hague Reparations Conference, in August, 1929, as "grotesque and ridiculous." If, on the other hand, France comes, fairly and squarely, into line, helps to give the "Hoover holiday" a chance of showing what temporary relief from war debts and reparations can do to cure international ills, escapes from the influence of large armament concerns upon her policy, and matches Mr. Hoover's bigness by a bigness of her own, Great Britain will assuredly meet her more than halfway.

Exactly how disarmament can be linked up with the "holiday," nobody in England is yet quite clear about; and people in the United States would be wrong to assume that English ears will heed the specious plea that the collection of war debts acts as a deterrent to European outlay upon armaments. But there is a strong disposition to believe that war debts, reparations and armaments stand or fall together, and that, provided German propaganda be not taken at its face value, and the problem of adequate security against war be honestly faced, President Hoover will be found to have put next year's disarmament conference in a new and very hopeful setting.

The first thing, Englishmen have thought, was to get the proposal accepted, and to work for it with a will. Then the future may take care of itself.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Radio Broadcasting

This is one of a series of impressions recorded by Judge Charles N. Feidelson, associate editor of the Age-Herald, following his return from a European trip.

IT would be difficult to think of a more direct contrast than that which exists between the British and American broadcasting systems. In England, the B. B. C. is supported by funds obtained through taxes on radio sets, and that means that it is at least a semi-public enterprise. In the United States, the chains and the local stations rely on revenue from advertising and are subject to only the mildest sort of regulation from federal authorities. Even those of us who have no relish for government operation must, in the light of realities, wonder whether radio over here might not be socialized with beneficial results.

Perhaps I can make my point clear by offering the following comparison of British and American programs broadcast on Oct. 1, 1930:

LONDON ALTERNATIVES

P. M.
7:45 A baritone sings.
8:00 Concert or German language talk.
8:30 Dance orchestra.
9:20 A war play
9:40 Weather forecast; general news bulletin.
9:55 "The Imperial Conference," by the Prime Minister.
10:05 Dance orchestra.
10:10 Financial reports.
10:20 Orchestra.
10:30 Hotel band from Manchester.

NEW YORK ALTERNATIVES

7:45 Entertainers or jazz orchestra.
8:00 Dramatic sketch, or a yeast advertisement.
8:30 An oil concert, or radio tube singers.
9:06 A bond house program, or a symphony orchestra.
9:15 A mop and oil advertisement
9:30 A soap hour, or a cigarette hour.
10:30 A soft drink program, or a male quartet.

It is, of course, unthinkable that the situation in America will ever be so free from puffery as it is in Great Britain. But one has to see some such deadly parallel as the above to realize to what an extent we are deluged with a blatant crying of wares. One has to see some such parallel, furthermore, to be convinced that it is possible to have considerable variety without indulging in the cheap vaudevillism which infects the air in this country, that it is possible to meet many needs and diverse appetites, while striking the popular note and avoiding "high-brow" austerity.—*Birmingham* (Ala.) *Age-Herald.*

The Bee As a Manufacturer

HONEY bees carry on a manufacturing business, according to the city engineer of Baltimore. He holds that therefore a man who keeps bees on his premises keeps a factory and breaks the restrictions on a residential section.

But it is not so simple as that. Probably the neighbors who complained about the Baltimore bee man would not have minded his able assistants if these would only have stayed in their factory. The bee is not a factory worker in the ordinary sense. She spends most of her working time off the factory premises. Much of it she spends miles away.

When within the hive she behaves herself admirably. She makes little noise, no smell and not a bit of smoke. The manufacture of honey is about the only industry that generates no waste to be cast out on dump heaps, carted away or turned into streams to pollute them.

Why, then, complain? The dislikes of the neighbors for bees among them must be attributed to the actions of the insects when outside the factory premises. Perhaps they have been guilty of trespass, of assault and battery, of carrying concealed weapons and of infractions of the traffic regulations. In such case they should be punished in accordance with their deeds rather than framed on the manufacturing charge.

But we should much rather see them left alone. Bees give us all a good example. They do actually and admirably attend to their own business. They solved, tens of thousands of years ago, those twin worries, the labor problem and the employment problem. They laugh at industrial depressions. We should study them, not fight them.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Yes-Men

LADY ASTOR, visiting Russia as guest of the Soviet Government, told officials she did not like the Soviet system because of "its materialism and lack of religion."

While there is something to be said in criticism of the class which Lady Astor represents, the fact remains that here is a woman with nerve enough to stand up in her pumps and say exactly what she thinks.

If there were more persons like her, it would be a better world. It required courage for Lady Astor to tell Soviet officials to their teeth what she thought about their system.

The world has altogether too many yes-men, and, unfortunately, or, perhaps, naturally, they surround persons in power. The yes-man encourages leaders in their errors. They work hardship on their fellow men, solely for the purpose of feathering their own nests. Eventually, by their poor advice, they permit their superiors in power to go down to ruin and they go along with them. But they drag others down.

The employer who surrounds himself with yes-men is destined to ignominious failure even though for a time he may be successful. Better to surround himself with persons who irritate him, but who will honestly tell him what they think of his policies. Such persons may not appeal to his conceit but they will bring him success. They may even be wrong at times, but at least you can depend on their honesty.

Lady Astor undoubtedly did the Soviet much good by her frankness and certainly they must respect her the more for it.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Traveler.*